

C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

Basic Course

Volume IX

Lessons 1-26

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PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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PART I
LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Ts'ing măn neĩ-teĩ kè lǝ-paán hai shuè mã?
- Leĩ: Ngõh tsaũ hai Leĩ Taaĩ-Măn, ni-kaan p'ò-t'aũ* kè king-leĩ, yaũ mat kwaĩ-kòn à?
- M: Ôh, Leĩ king-leĩ, ngõh hai k'ing-ch'aat k'uk p'aaĩ lai kè ching-t'aam. Ngõh kiũ tsô Mã-M'ing. Ngõh yaũ ti yě seung heung neĩ ts'ing kaaũ.
- L: Yaũ mat chí-kaaũ ne, Mã ching-t'aam?
- M: Ngõh seung chi-tò neĩ shik m-shik Leĩ Taaĩ-N'ĩn ni-kòh yān.
- L: Leĩ Taaĩ-N'ĩn ni-kòh mēng* keĩ shūk. K'ui yaũ keĩ taaĩ n'ĩn-keĩ à?
- M: K'ui taaĩ-yeũk* sa-â l'ing suĩ. Ī-ts'ĩn haang suēn*. T'eng-mān wā k'ui hai ni-shuè ch'ut-yāp.
- L: Ôh, ngõh keĩ-tak là. Neĩ seung wān k'ui me?
- M: M-haĩ. Pat-kwòh ngõh seung măn neĩ keĩ kòh kwaan-ue Leĩ Taaĩ-N'ĩn kè măn-t'aĩ, tak mã?
- L: Tong-ĩn* tak la. Ts'ing ts'òh-lòk chỉ k'ing la.
- M: M-koi, m-koi. Neĩ yaũ mǝ k'ui kè seung* à?
- L: Tui-m-chuē. Ngõh t'ũng k'ui m-haĩ hó shūk. Ngõh mǝ k'ui kè seung*.
- M: Kóm, neĩ hǝh m-hǝh-ĩ kóng k'ui kè yeung* peĩ ngõh t'eng à?
- L: K'ui taaĩ-yeũk* ng-ch'èk-ng ts'uēn ko, yat-paak-ĩ-sháp keĩ pǝng ch'ũng, mã-mǝ* shaũ. K'ui hó-ts'z taaĩ ngaan-keng, sheung sũn yaũ so. Neĩ hǝh m-hǝh-ĩ kóng peĩ ngõh t'eng, k'ui faan mat tsui à?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ui m-hai faan tsui, pat-kwòh ngòh seúng wán k'ui tsô ching-yân. Neĩ chi m-chi-tò Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn hai pin-shuê chuê à? Hai pin-shuê tsô kung à?
- L: Ngòh m-chi-tò k'ui kè teĩ-chĩ hai pin-tô pòh! T'eng-măn wá k'ui yik mǎ tsô kung lǎh-pòh.
- M: K'ui toh-shò hai pin-tô ch'ut-yâp à?
- L: Shât-tsoĩ k'ui hó shiú hai ni shuê, k'ui toh-shò hai Tung-Fong K'ui-Lôk Pô.
- M: Leĩ King-Leĩ, ngòh ts'ing neĩ tseung ngòh ni ts'ê kè fong-mân pǎ-shaú peĩ-mât.
- L: Hó la. Ngòh ooĩ pǎ-shaú peĩ-mât.
- M: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.
- L: M̄-shaĩ-m̄-koi.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please keep it a secret.
2. It is already midnight. Why aren't you asleep yet?
3. I am the manager of this club. May I help you?
4. She didn't commit any crime. She was only frightened.
5. Your upper lip is all swollen. What happened?
6. My physical feature is very common among Chinese.
7. Have you seen this *man* before?
8. Let me sit down, and have some tea first.
9. How old are you, and how long have you been a seaman?
10. I don't want to be a witness.
11. It is beautiful. How much is it?
12. She came to seek your advice. Will you help her?
13. Where is the boss? I want to see him immediately.
14. My boss sent me here to pick up the money. Where is it?
15. His appearance resembles a detective, but he is a teacher.
16. I am not a detective. I am a friend of Mr. Lee.
17. I live in this vicinity, and I am very familiar with the roads.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1. lǎo-paán boss of a business (Colloq);
master, AN kòh; a.f.: s2-t'aũ*
2. p'aai-laī (p'aai...laī) to send; to be sent here; i.e.
k'uĩ p'aai ngōh laī; k'uĩ haī
peī sheûng-sz p'aai laī kè
3. ching-t'aâm detective, AN kòh; a.f., òm-ch'ā*
4. ts'ing-kaaù please advise me (invitational
sense; ts'ing a polite form
of request)
5. ching-yān a witness, AN kòh;
6. nīn-keī (suī) years of age; how old? syn:
suī i.e. neī yaũ keī taai nīn-keī?
Ngōh kam-nīn ī-shāp suī
7. haāng shuēn* sea faring; seaman; i.e.
k'uĩ haāng-chóh leũng-shuí shuēn
8. ch'ut-yāp to frequent, visit; hang around
9. ts'ōh lôk sit down; be seated; to sit
10. seùng* picture, photograph, AN fuk
11. seùng-maaû physical feature; appearance
12. sheûng shūn upper lip, AN t'iũ
13. faân tsuī to commit crimes, i.e., k'uĩ
faân shaat yān tsuī, 'he committed
murder'

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 14. k'ui-lôk pô (ooî*) | club, AN <u>kaan</u> ; syn: <u>ooî*</u> |
| 15. pô-shaú | to keep, safeguard; conservative,
i.e. <u>k'ui hó pô-shaú</u> |
| 16. pei-mât | secret; confidential |

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

833

畢 pat: the final, end; complete.

完畢 uân-pat: over; ended.

畢竟 pat-king: after all; finally.

182

罰 fât (faât): to punish; fine; forfeit

責罰 chaák-fât: reprimand; blame

賞罰 shéung fât: rewards and punishment

罰款 fât fook: fines; to fine

1308

罪 tsui: fault; sin; crime; punishment.

罪惡 tsui-òk: crime; sin.

罪過 tsui-kwòh: fault; offense; mis-demeanour.

死罪 sǐ tsui: death sentence

定罪 têng tsui: to fix a punishment.

畢

罰

罪

畢

罰

罪

1166

盜 tō: to rob; to steal; a robber; pirate; robbery

盜賊 tō-ts'aāk: bandit; robber.

強盜 k'eūng tō: highway robber.

盜賣 tō maaif: to sell property which has been stolen from other.

1196

賊 ts'aāk: thief; robber.

賊頭 ts'aāk t'aū: leader of the robbers.

小賊 siú ts'aāk: a petty thief.

盜

賊

盜

賊

盜

賊

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1168

稻 t8: growing rice.
稻草 t8 ts'6: straw.
稻田 t8 t'in rice field.

186

匪 f8i: vagabond;
seditions
土匪 t'6 f8i: bandit
匪徒 f8i-t'5:
robbers

120

朱 t8ue: red color
朱紅 t8ue-hung: scar-
let; vermillion
朱顏 t8ue-agnān: ruddy
face

稻

匪

朱

稻

匪

朱

稻

匪

朱

1436

王 wōng: king; prince;
ruler.

1416

喂 wai: to feed; to
suckle.

王位 wōng wai: throne;
rank of king.

喂奶 wai nai: to suckle;
to feed with
milk.

王

喂

王

喂

王 餵 餵 喂

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

警察局想 wán 李大年做證人,佢地知到
佢時常喺一間鋪頭出入,所以派一個 ching 探
去見個間鋪頭嘅老板李大文.

呢個 ching-探好有禮 maaû,所以李大文亦
好客氣待佢.李大文將李大年嘅年紀,相 maaû,
一一講 pei ching- 探聽 chōh 之後,佢問係唔係
李大年犯 chōh 罪. Ching 探話,佢冇犯罪,唔使擔
心,並求佢將呢次嘅訪問保守 pei 密;如果佢
知到李大年喺邊處就打電話通知.

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

畢	Character Number 833		Radical Number 102	
	Stroke Number 11		田	
	丶	冂	冂	日
罰	Character Number 182		Radical Number 122	
	Stroke Number 14		冂, 讠	
	丶	冂	冂	四
罪	Character Number 1308		Radical Number 122	
	Stroke Number 13		冂, 四	
	丶	冂	冂	四
盜	Character Number 1166		Radical Number 108	
	Stroke Number 12		四	
	丶	讠	讠	讠
賊	Character Number 1196		Radical Number 154	
	Stroke Number 13		貝	
	丨	冂	冂	目

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Uē: Neĩ wán pin waĩ* à?
- Mă: Ngõh seũng wán neĩ-teĩ k'ui-lôk pô kê foô-chaāk yān. Ngõh haĩ kĩng-ch'aat kũk lai kê.
- Uē: Foô-chaāk yān m̄-haĩ shuē, yē-ti tsoĩ lai la.
- Mă: Ngõh haĩ ni shuē táng hă, tak mã?
- Uē: Uē-kwôh neĩ chung-l, neĩ hoh-ĩ haĩ ni shuē táng hă, pat-kwôh, ngõh m̄-chi-tò k'ui keĩ-shĩ faan-lai pòh!
- Mă: Ngõh kiũ-tsô Mã Mĩng. Ngõh haĩ chung k'ui kĩng-chaat kũk kê ching-t'aam. Sin-shaang kwai sĩng mĩng à?
- Uē: Ngõh haĩ Uē Wă. Ngõh haĩ ni shuē waán hă, wán hă p'aāng-yaũ che.
- Mă: Ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kê ch'it-peĩ keĩ uēn-shĩn pòh.
- Uē: Haĩ, k'ui-teĩ yaũ-shĩ lei-yũng kòh kòh t'eng lai hoi tsôh-t'aam ooĩ*.
- Mă: Ni faai pik-pò paán ti yē haĩ mat à?
- Uē: Yaũ ti haĩ piu-uē, yaũ ti haĩ kw'ai tsak, yaũ ti haĩ t'ó-lũn ooĩ* kê pò-kò t'ũng tĩt-tsuĩ, yaũ ti haĩ hoi ooĩ* t'ung-chi.
- Mă: Neĩ ts'aam-ka kwôh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô kê t'ó-lũn ooĩ* meĩ à?
- Uē: Ngõh meĩ ts'aam-ka-kwôh ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô ti oot-tũng, pat-kwôh t'eng-măn wă, k'ui-teĩ ni shuē yaũ ts'ing-nĩn t'uēn, chuen-moõn ĩn-kaũ t'ũng saũ-tsaap măn-chuē kê lei-lũn, t'ũng tsê-yaũ kê sz-seũng. T'uēn-uēn to haĩ hoi-mĩng t'ũng ts'ĩn-tsũn kê fân-tsê.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mǎ: Ts'ing-nīn t'uēn kè foô-chaāk yān haī pin-kòh ă?

Uē: K'ui-teī kè chí-tô uēn kiù-tsô Chau K'eūng.

Mǎ: Neī ĭ-waī ni kòh ts'ing-nīn t'uēn haī m-haī yat kòh fei-faāt
kè tsó-chik ă?

Uē: Ngõh seung-sùn m-haī.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a progressive element of this party.
2. He is an open minded person.
3. To overthrow the government by force is illegal.
4. The intelligent young man is the adviser of this group.
5. I understand your concepts of freedom and democratic theories.
6. The government is collecting information to study the problem.
7. Are you a member of this Youth Group?
8. We will inform all our members the activities of this organization.
9. The program is very long, and I don't think we have enough time.
10. If you like to, you may come and participate in our discussion.
11. Since she didn't know the rule, we will not punish her this time.
12. Do you understand the slogans on the bulletin board?
13. Ladies and gentlemen, we will begin our discussion now.
14. She is not your friend. She is just trying to make use of you.
15. I have nothing particular in mind. I just came for a visit.
16. Who is there? Come out immediately or I will call the police.
17. Central Police Station? This is Detective Smith.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. fei-faăt | illegal; unlawful |
| 2. haû-shaang-tsaî
(shiû-nîn) | young man; youth |
| 3. waán | to visit; visiting; playing |
| 4. lei-yûng | to make use of, utilize; syn:
<u>yûng</u> |
| 5. tsôh-t'aâm-ooî* | discussion session; AN <u>kôh</u> |
| 6. pik-pò paán | bulletin board; AN <u>faai</u> |
| 7. piu-uě | slogan; AN <u>cheung</u> , <u>kôh</u> |
| 8. kw'ai-tsak | rule, regulation |
| 9. t'ó-lûn-ooî* | discussion session, AN <u>kôh</u> |
| 10. tít-tsuî | order; a program |
| 11. t'ung-chi | to notify, inform; notice |
| 12. oôt-tûng | activities; active |
| 13. Ts'ing-Nîn T'uên | Youth Group, AN <u>kôh</u> |
| 14. ìn-kaù | to study; to do research, syn: <u>hòk</u> |
| 15. saú-tsaáp | to gather, collect |
| 16. măn-chué lei-lûn | democratic theory |
| 17. tsê-yaû sz-seúng | concept, theory or idea of
freedom; <u>tsê-yaû</u> 'freedom';
<u>sz-seúng</u> , 'idea, theory' |
| 18. chí-tô-uên | adviser; guide; director AN <u>kôh</u> |
| 19. hoi-mîng | liberal minded; enlightened;
to list clearly |

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

20. ts'ín-tsùn

progressive, to make progress

21. fân-tsǜ

element; constituent (refers

to a certain person or persons

within a group) i.e., k'uí haí

ts'ín-tsùn fân-tsǜ 'he is a

progressive element'

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

1104

隸 *taí*: mountain
plus; digni-
fied; servant;
slave; attach-
ed to; joined
to.

隸屬 *taí-shúk*: belong
to; attached
to.

39

抽 *ch'au*: to lift,
levy, whip

抽起 *ch'au-heí*: to
lift up

抽筋 *ch'au-kan*: spasm,
cramps

171

廢 *faí*: to throw
away; destroy;
annul

廢物 *faí-mát*: worth-
less articles

廢除 *faí-ch'ui*: to
abolish; to
abrogate

隸

抽

廢

廢

隸

抽

廢

隸

隸

隸

抽

廢

1250

剪

tsín: to cut off;
to shear; to
remove; shear.

剪刀 *tsín-to*: scissors;
shears.

剪頭髮 *tsín t'au-faht*:
to cut the
hair.

126

柱

ch'üé: pillar;
post (Cl. t'ü)

石柱

sh'ak ch'üé: stone
pillar

剪

柱

剪

柱

剪

剪

柱

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

179

糞 fân: manure; night
soil; dung

糞肥 fân-fēi: refuse,
manure

糞廁 fân-ts'è: a privy

落糞 lók-fân: to manure.

314

喝 hót: to call out;
bawl

喝住 hót-chuê: call to
stop

喝彩 hót-ts'oi: to ap-
plaud; acclamation

162

凡 fân: all; common;
everyone

但凡 tshân-fân: what-
ever; whoever

凡事 fân-sê: anything;
everything

糞

糞

糞

112

莊

chong: serious;
sedate

端莊

tuen-chong: digni-
fied

喝

喝

喝

凡

凡

凡

1395

乙

uét: to mark;
stem; curved.

甲乙

kaép uét: the first
and second.

莊

莊

莊

乙

乙

乙

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

警察局嘅 ching 探知到李大年亦係跑華街一間 k'ui 樂部出入所以又去個處 wán 佢雖然李大年亦唔係個處,但係佢有機會見到呢間 k'ui 樂部嘅內容,內便有一塊壁報板,貼有種種標語,規 tsak 等等.

佢又知到呢間 k'ui 樂部有一個組織,叫做青年團.團員自稱做開明同前進份子,專門研究同 saú 集民主嘅理論.佢地嘅思想或者有多少偏左.

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

隸	Character Number 1104 Stroke Number 16				Radical Number 171 隸			
	一	十	士	士	士	士	士	士
	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸
抽	Character Number 39 Stroke Number 8				Radical Number 64 扌, 手			
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	抽
廢	Character Number 171 Stroke Number 15				Radical Number 53 广			
	一	一	广	广	广	广	广	广
	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	
剪	Character Number 1250 Stroke Number 11				Radical Number 18 刀			
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	剪	剪	剪					
柱	Character Number 126 Stroke Number 9				Radical Number 75 木, 木			
	一	十	才	才	才	才	才	才
	柱							

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Ngõh haî Fong Poón. Ngõh haî ni kaan k'ui-lôk pô kê foô-chaàk yān. Sin-shaang kwai sîng-mīng à?

Mă: Ngõh kiù tsô Mă Mīng. Kīng-cha'ât kûk kê ching-t'aam. Ngõh ĭ-ka t' iū-ch'ā-kán yat-kīn òn. Hei-mōng neĩ nāng-kaù pong-mōng.

Fong: Ngõh-teĩ ni-shuê haî yat kòh măn-uê tsó-chik, ti ooi-uên to haî chỉ-shik fân-tsú. Ngõh-teĩ hó foon-heĩ t'ūng ching-foó hōp-tsòk.

Mă: Neĩ shik m-shik yaũ yat kòh kiù tsô Leĩ Taaĩ-Nīn kê hoĩ-uên à?

Fong: Taaĩ-Nīn haî ngõh-teĩ ni-shuê ts'ing-nīn t'uên kê yat kòh chung-kiu fân-tsú.

Mă: Neĩ chi m-chi-tò k'uĩ kê leĩ-lík à?

Fong: Ngõh m-haî keĩ ts'ing-ch'òh, pat-kwòh ngõh chi-tò k'uĩ haî Chung-Kwòk taaĩ-lúk kaaĩ-fòng chi haũ chỉ lai Meĩ-Kwòk. Haĩ taaĩ-hòk tūk-chòh yat leũng nīn, yaũ hui haāng-shuēn*. ĭ-ka haĩ lō-faan kaaĩ yat kaan ts'aan-koón tsô kung. K'uĩ haĩ ni-shuê mǎ-mǎ* oôt-tūng, hók-ĩ wā haĩ ngõh-teĩ kê hó t'ūng-chĩ.

Mă: Ts'ing-mān neĩ-teĩ ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaũ mǎ heũng ching-foó chuê-ch'aak à?

Fong: Yaũ, ngõh-teĩ yaũ heũng shĩ ching-foó chuê-ch'aak, wā haĩ yat kòh fūk-mô sīng kê t'uên-t'ái.

Mă: Ts'ing-mān neĩ-teĩ ni kòh k'ui-lôk pô yaũ mat fong-cham à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fong: Mǒ mat tāk-pīt fong-cham, pat-kwòh haì luēn-lôk ts'ing-nīn
yān īn-kaū kòk chúng mǎn-chuē kē leī-lūn, hôk-tsaáp kòk
chúng yaũ-yik shan-sam kē oôt-tūng.

Mǎ: Neī-teī kē ooī-uēn haì m̄-haì toh-shò tsóh-k'ing kē ả?

Fong: Ni ti ngōh tsaū m̄-chi lǒh. Pat-kwòh ngōh chi-tò kòh-
kòh ooī-uēn to haì tsaú ts̄̂-yaū mǎn-chuē kē lô-sǐn kē.

Mǎ: Uē-kwóh Leī Taaī-Nīn lai ni shuē, m̄-koi neī kiū k'ui
chiū ni kòh teī-chí wán ngōh, waāk-ché chiū ni kòh hô-shò
tá kòh tīn-wâ* peī ngōh.

Fong: Hó 1a.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. According to my opinion, this program is beneficial to the body and mind.
2. I like to contact the young people of this area. At the same time, I like to know them better.
3. The aim of this youth club is to cultivate fellowship among young people.
4. You may call him comrade but not colleague.
5. Although this organization is a service organization, we do have rules and regulations.
6. I will make a decision after I know more about your past experience.
7. The night gathering will be held in a restaurant.
8. She is not an active member of our club.
9. The cultural information will be posted on the bulletin board.
10. If you do not cooperate with the authorities, you will be in trouble.
11. I am not a seaman. I am an importer and exporter.
12. This is an important case, and I need your help in the investigation.
13. The framework of this organization consists of overseas intellectuals.
14. We shall hold on to our aims and try to learn from the workers.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The laborers are our comrades and you merchants should cooperate with them.
16. What kind of activities do you have at the night gatherings?
17. I don't know your past experiences. I would like to know something about them.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1. t' iū-ch'ā to investigate; investigation
2. òn-kîn (òn) a case, (legal action)
AN cheung, or kîn
3. mǎn-uē culture and entertainment;
(mǎn-fǎ uē-lôk) mǎn-fǎ 'culture'; uē-lôk
'entertainment'; abbr., mǎn-uē
4. tong-kūk the authorities (those in power)
i.e., chǐng-foók tong-kūk
'government officials'
5. hôp-tsòk to cooperate; to work together
harmoniously; cooperation i.e.,
k' uǐ hó-hôp tsòk 'he is very
cooperative'; k' uǐ t' ũng ngōh
hōp-tsòk 'he cooperates with me'
6. hoí-uēn seaman AN kòh
7. chung-kin fân-tsǎ the core; framework; important or
active members of an organization;
chúng-kin 'important or essential';
fân-tsǎ 'element or constituent'
8. maǎn-ooi* evening party, meeting; night
gathering
9. leĩ-līk past experiences, AN kòh
10. kaaí-fòng to liberate, shake off the yoke;
to release; to be free

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 11. lǝ-faan-kaai | outside of Chinatown (literally: the streets or places where the Westerners reside or engage in various activities) AN <u>t'iū</u> |
| 12. t'ūng-chī | comrade (persons of the same aim or interest) AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 13. fûk-mô sîng | free service; offering service without asking for compensation in return; <u>fûk-mô</u> 'to serve or service'; <u>sîng</u> 'nature; disposition or in the nature of' |
| 14. t'uēn-t'ai | organization; body of men, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 15. taan-wai* | unit; a part of; a specific amount used as standard, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 16. chī-shik fân-tsŭ | intellectual; well educated person; intelligentsia, AN <u>kòh</u> ; <u>fân-tsŭ</u> (See Les 3:7 above) |
| 17. cha | to hold; gripe |
| 18. fong-cham | policy; aim; direction; guide, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 19. luēn-lòk | to coordinate; liaison; close contact; close association |
| 20. hôk-tsaâp | to study, learn, practice; learning, syn: <u>īn-kaū</u> (See Les 2.15) |

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

21. yaŭ-yik shan-sam

beneficial or healthy to the
body as well as the mind; both
physical and mental health; shan
'body, physical'; sam 'mind, mental'

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

945

伸 shan: to stretch
out or forth; ex-
tend.

伸直 shan chik: to straighten
out.

伸縮 shan-shuk: to ex-
pand and con-
tract.

745

瓦 ngā: earthenware;
tile pottery.

瓦面 ngā-mín: a roof.

瓦窑 ngā iū: a kiln.

744

芽 ngā: a bud; sprout;
to begin.

芽菜 ngā-ts'òl: bean
sprout.

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

393

甲 kaap: scales;
finger nails
armor; a cer-
tain person

指甲 chí-kaap: finger
nails

鉄甲 t'it-kaap: an
ironclad

某甲 mak-kaap: a
certain man

1213

則 tsak: rule; law;
then.

則可 tsak hōh: then it
is alright.

甲

則

甲

則

甲

則

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

746

顏 ngān: color; countenance.

顏色 ngān-shik: color; colored.

顏料 ngān-liú: dyes in general.

紅顏 hūng-ngān: a rosy face.

726

拿 nā: to grasp; to carry; to bring

拿手 nā-shau: dexterous; expert.

捉拿 chuk nā: to arrest; to seize.

拿破崙 nā-p'òh-lūn: Napoleon.

768

奴 nō: a slave; servant.

奴隸 nō-tai: a slave.

奴僕 nō-pūk: bond-servant.

守財奴 shau-ts'oi-nō: a miser; niggard.

顏

拿

奴

顏

拿

奴

顏 擎

拿

奴

1470

若 yeūk: supposing; if; like; as to.

若果 yeūk-kwòh: if; supposing.

若然 yeūk-ín: if this is the case.

805

爬 p'ā: to climb; to crawl; to scrape; to scratch; to rake.

爬上 p'ā sheung: to climb up.

爬行 p'ā hāng: to creep; to crawl.

若

爬

若

爬

若

爬

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

警察局 ching- 探馬明，到跑華街 k'ui 樂
部等李大年之時，同 k'ui 樂部負責人方先
生 k'ing- 談

佢先問老方關於李大年既來歷。老方
話，大年係中國大陸被共產黨佔領之後
到美國；讀 -chóh 一年大學，就去行船。現
時係一間 ts'aan 館做工。

馬明疑心呢個 k'ui 樂部或係一個共產
組織；所以就乘呢個機會，問吓關於呢處
既情形。根據老方所講；呢個組織，目的
係聯 lók 青年人，做研究工作，充實各人
既 chí 識學問，並且做各種有益身心既活
動。可以叫做文娛組織。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

伸	Character Number 945		Radical Number 9	
	Stroke Number 7		亻, 人	
	丿	亻	亻	伸
瓦	Character Number 745		Radical Number 98	
	Stroke Number 4		瓦	
	一	乚	瓦	瓦
芽	Character Number 744		Radical Number 140	
	Stroke Number 8		艹, 牙	
	一	艹	艹	芽
顏	Character Number 746		Radical Number 181	
	Stroke Number 18		頁	
	丿	文	彡	彡
奴	Character Number 768		Radical Number 38	
	Stroke Number 5		女	
	ㄣ	ㄣ	女	奴

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leĩ: Ngõh haĩ Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn. Ts'ing mĩn Mã Mĩng ching-t'aam
haĩ shuẽ mã?
- Mã: Ôh, Leĩ Sin-Shaang, ts'ing-ts'õh, ts'ing-ts'õh, ngõh tsaũ
haĩ Mã Mĩng lỏh.
- Leĩ: Tung-Fong K'ui-Lỏk-Pỏ kỏh-waĩ* Uẽ Sin-Shaang wĩ neĩ seung
wĩn ngõh, haĩ m-haĩ à?
- Mã: Mỏ-ts'ỏh lỏh, ngõh-teĩ yaũ ti mĩn-t'aĩ seung mĩn hũ neĩ.
Ngõh seung neĩ t'ũng ching-foỏ tsỏ ching-yĩn.
- Leĩ: Yaũ mat mĩn-t'aĩ à? Tsỏ mat ching-yĩn à?
- Mã: Ngõh seung mĩn neĩ keĩ kỏh mĩn-t'aĩ sin, tsỏ m-tsỏ ching-
yĩn, i-haũ chỉ tsoi-kỏng.
- Leĩ: Ngõh seung t'ũng ngõh kẻ lủt-sz sheung-leũng hũ chỉ ooĩ-
taỏp neĩ kẻ mĩn-t'aĩ, tak mã?
- Mã: Tak, pat-kwỏh ngõh seung sin t'ũng neĩ kỏng keĩ kỏh kaỏn-
taỏn kẻ mĩn-t'aĩ, hỏ mã?
- Leĩ: Yĩk hỏ, pat-kwỏh ngõh m-haĩ keĩ tak-haỏn, ngõh iủ kỏn
faan kung pỏh.
- Mã: Neĩ shik m-shik Fong Chỏh-Chĩ? Neĩ t'ũng k'ui shũk m-
shũk à?
- Leĩ: Ngõh shik Lỏ-Fong, k'ui i-ts'ĩn t'ũng ngõh haĩ shaỏng-lỏp
taaĩ-hỏk tsỏ t'ũng-hỏk, iĩn-shĩ ngõh hỏ shiủ kỏn-tỏ k'ui.
- Mã: T'eng-mĩn wĩ, neĩ i-ts'ĩn t'ũng k'ui chuẽ, haĩ m-haĩ à?
- Leĩ: Tủk taaĩ-hỏk kẻ shĩ-haũ, ngõh t'ũng k'ui t'ũng fỏng* chuẽ.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: K'ui kè haăng-tûng t'ûng sz-seúng tím à?

Leĩ: K'ui hai hôk-haaû kè shĩ-haû hó chung-ĩ kaaú hôk-ch'iũ.

Haû-loĩ huĩ tsô kung, k'ui yaû faăt-tûng kung-ch'iũ, shĩn-tûng pâ-kung, táng táng.

Mă: Neĩ hai m-haĩ t'ûng-lô yăn à?

Leĩ: Ngõh m-liũ-kaaĩ k'ui kè sz-seúng, ngõh m-haĩ k'ui kè t'ûng-lô yăn.

Mă: Neĩ tím chi-tò k'ui faăt-tûng kung-ch'iũ, shĩn-tûng pâ-kung à?

Leĩ: K'ui ts'aam-ka tsôh-k'ing kè kung-ooĩ*, yaũ keĩ ts'ê k'ui kiũ ngõh pong k'ui sé piu-uě, yăn siũ-ch'aak táng táng.—Â, ngõh i-ka iũ faan kung, ngõh t'áu kung kè shĩ-haû tsoi-lai la; hó mã?

Mă: Hó hó. Toh-tsê neĩ kè pong-mõng.

Tsoi-kĩn, tsoi-kĩn.

Leĩ: Tsoi-kĩn, tsoi-kĩn.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I can't give you any help if you remain in the U.S.A.
2. Do you believe there is such a thing as a stupid lawyer?
3. She is an expert in import and export business.
4. Today is my day off but I have to attend a labor union meeting.
5. I am for you even though you are not my friend.
6. Did you print this pamphlet for the YMCA?
7. There will be a bus strike tomorrow. What shall I do?
8. You cause the members of the union to strike. Why?
9. He may be an old man, but he motivates this labor movement himself.
10. She is my lawyer, and she will answer for me.
11. He didn't graduate from the state college. He graduated from city college.
12. If I pay you fifty dollars, will you be my lawyer?
13. He may not stir up a student movement himself, but I am sure he is a fellow traveler of that group.
14. Do you know the real reason for this labor dispute?
15. If you take this stand, you will be his fellow traveler.
16. Please take this to the printing shop and ask them to print five hundred copies.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1. lû-t-sz attorney; lawyer, AN kòh
2. ooī-taáp to answer, reply; an answer;
a reply; abbr: taáp
3. shaáng-lâp taaî-hôk state college or university;
state owned college or university; lâp 'to own, establish,
stand up; immediate'
4. t'ûng-lô yān fellow traveller; men of the same
belief (lit. transl. those men
who travel on the same road).
5. kaaú hôk-ch' iū to stir up or instigate student
movement; kaaú 'to stir up, to
mix, excite, disturb'
6. kwaan-haî (yāu kwaan
haî) relation; connection; related,
i.e., k'ui t'ûng ngōh yāu kwaan-
haî 'he and I are related'
7. faât-tûng kung-ch' iū to instigate labor dispute;
to motivate labor dispute;
to motivate labor movement;
faât tûng 'to launch, to make
a move; to activate; beginnings
of a thing; active, as opposed
to passive'

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8. shîn-tûng | to stir up, instigate, excite,
(See Les 4.6.7) |
| 9. pâ-kung | labor strike (lit. transl: to
stop work) |
| 10. liũ-kaaí | to understand, comprehend, syn:
<u>mīng-paāk</u> |
| 11. yàn | to print; a seal, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 12. siú-ch'aāk | pamphlet, syn: <u>pô-tsaí</u>
'small volume' |
| 13. kung-ooî* | labor union; labor organization |
| 14. t'aú kung | day off; away or disengage from
work; <u>t'aú</u> 'to rest' |
| 15. pong-mōng | help; to help, aid; to give aid,
a.f. <u>pong</u> |

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

573

擴 kw'òng or k'òng: to expand; to extend.

擴充 kw'òng-ch'ung: to enlarge; to expand (business, school).

擴張 kw'òng-cheung: to spread; to enlarge (influence).

382

革 kaák: to remove; change

革命 kaák-ming: revolution.

革職 kaák chik: to remove from office or position

革除 kaák-ch'au: to get rid of; to expel

改革 koi-kaák: to change

606

亮 leung: clear; bright; transparent.

光亮 kwong-leung: bright; illuminate.

響亮 heung-leung: clear and loud (voice and music etc.)

擴

革

亮

擴 革 亮

595

苗 miu: sprout; descendant; Miao tribe.

禾苗 wai miu: rice seedlings.

苗裔 miu yui: posterity.

苗人 miu yan: Miaos.

657

罵 ma: to rail; to scold; to vilify.

罵人 ma yan: to scold others.

大罵 tai ma: a bad scolding.

苗

罵

苗 罵

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

574

狂 kw'ōng or k'ōng: furious; mad; wild rash.

癡狂 tin-kw'ōng: insane.

發狂 faät-kw'ōng: become delirious; to lose one's senses.

猖狂 ch'əung-kw'ōng: outrageous; too bold.

563

群 kw'ān: flock; herd; crowd; multitude; to group.

群眾 kw'ān-chūng: the multitude; the crowd.

群集 kw'ān tsaâp: to gather together.

合群 hôp-kw'ān: to unite; united.

490

角 kòk: a corner; horn of an animal; a coin.

角鬪 kòk-taù: to wrestle.

口角 hau-kòk: to quarrel.

三角 saam-kòk: a triangle.

一角 yat kòk: a ten cents piece.

狂

群

角

狂 群 角

493

甘 kom: sweet; pleasant; seasonable.

甘香 kom-heung: delicious flavor.

甘甜 kom-t'ín: sweet.

甘心 kom-sam: voluntarily

甘油 kom-yāu: glycerine.

471

勁 kǐng: strong.

勁敵 kǐng tǐk: well matched foe.

對勁 tuì kǐng: well matched.

甘

勁

勁

甘 勁

甘

勁

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

李大年得到警局 ching-探來 wán 佢嘅消息，佢第二日就去警局見馬明 坐落之後，馬明講明白 wán 佢嘅理由 原來政府想向李大年查問另外一個叫做 Choh 治方嘅人。

當時馬明問及 Choh 治方嘅來歷，佢地兩個人嘅關係等等。大年話，佢雖然同老方做過同學，又同房住過，但係佢嫌老方嘅思想行動有些少過激，好似攪學 -ch' iū , shīn 動罷工，同攻擊別人等等，所以佢向來同老方冇聯 lòk 。

講 -chóh 冇幾耐，大年要翻工。佢地就決定下個禮拜四再見。

WRITING MATERIAL

擴	Character Number 573		Radical Number 64	
	Stroke Number 18		才, 手	
	才	扌	扩	扩
革	Character Number 382		Radical Number 177	
	Stroke Number 9		革	
	丿	丨	艹	艹
罵	Character Number 657		Radical Number 122	
	Stroke Number 15		四, 四	
	丿	㇏	四	四
群	Character Number 563		Radical Number 123	
	Stroke Number 13		羊	
	㇏	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
狂	Character Number 574		Radical Number 94	
	Stroke Number 7		犭, 犬	
	丿	犭	犭	犭

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Kwaan: Lǒ-Mǎ, ngǒh seúng t'ūng neĩ k'ing-yat-k'ing Fong Choh
Chĩ kǒh yat-kĩn òn, hó mã?
- Mǎ: Hó ả, Kwaan Chuế-Yâm, ngǒh yĩk seúng heùng neĩ pò-kò yat-hǎ.
- K: Neĩ wán m-wán-tó Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn tsô chĩng-yān ả?
- M: Ch'oh-shĩ ngǒh mǒ sĩn-sòk, haũ-loĩ ngǒh heùng kòk fong-
mĩn t'iũ-ch'ǎ k'ui kè pòoi-kĩng, yaũ fòng sheng-heĩ
shaĩ k'ui lai kĩn ngǒh.
- K: K'ui shăt-tsoĩ hai pin-shuề ch'ut-yáp ả?
- M: K'ui hai yat kaan k'ui-lòk-pô ch'ut-yáp. Ni kǒh siu-sik
hai k'ui kè pǎang-yaũ kóng peĩ ngǒh chi kè.
- K: Kǒh kaan k'ui-lòk-pô hai tĩm kè ả?
- M: Piũ-mĩn sheũng, kǒh kaan k'ui-lòk-pô hai yat kǒh mǎn-uề
fũk-mô shě-t'uẽn. Taan-hai, shăt-tsoĩ kè ts'ing-yĩng
tsaũ hó naãn kóng.
- K: K'ui-teĩ yaũ-mǒ òn-taĩ hai ngǒh-teĩ shuề ả?
- M: Yaũ, ngǒh leũk-leũk* t'ảĩ kwòh hǎ. Tung-Fong K'ui-Lòk-Pô
pòon-shan hó-ts'ǎ hó ch'ing-paāk, pat-kwòh, ngǒh mǒ
k'ui-teĩ kè ooĩ-uẽn mĩng-taan, shóh-ĩ k'eĩ-chung yaũ
pat-leũng fân-tsǎ yĩk wǎ m-tĩng.
- K: Uề-kwóh yaũ tsóh-k'ing fân-tsǎ, tseung-loĩ waāk-ché
yaũ mǎ-faãn kè sǎ faăt-shaang; ngǒh-teĩ ying-koi chuề-ĩ
chuề-ĩ.
- M: Ngǒh yĩk hai kóm nǎm. Pat-kwòh ni ti hai tseung-loĩ
kè sǎ.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- K: Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn yaũ-mỗ laĩ kĩn neĩ ả?
- M: Yaũ, kam-yât k'ũĩ laĩ ngỗh kờ sẻ-tsẻ-laũ. Ngỗh mần chỏh k'ũĩ keĩ kuĩ shuẻt-wả.
- K: Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn hỏp-tsỏk mà?
- M: K'ũĩ hỏ-ts'ẻ hỏ lỏk-lẻ t'ũng ngỗh hỏp-tsỏk. Ngỗh kam-yât t'ũng k'ũĩ k'ing-chỏh mỗ keĩ-noĩ che.
- K: Tĩm-kaaĩ ả?
- M: Yan-waĩ k'ũĩ iủ faan kung.
- K: Neĩ yaũ-mỗ yeủk k'ũĩ tsoỉ t'aãm ả?
- M: Yaũ, ngỗh-teĩ hả-kỏh Laĩ-Paaẻ-Seẻ tsoỉ k'ing.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. We know your background thoroughly. You'd better confess it now.
2. I am willing to discuss it with you again if you will come back tomorrow night.
3. The chairman notices your work since the beginning.
4. You should be careful about this man because he is not a member of our organization.
5. I am sure she will cooperate with us when you offer her money.
6. He did not remember the details of the accident, but he said it happened at approximately 2:00 a.m.
7. Her friends may be undesirable, but I think she is innocent.
8. You didn't have a police record, and I hope you won't have one in the future.
9. Since you have seen what happened, you should cooperate with the authority.
10. If I let it be known that you are a thief, you will be out of a job in no time.
11. I myself will go to Washington to see him if that is what you want.
12. My hat is missing, and I don't have a single clue as to its whereabouts.
13. As a student, she should be more cooperative and pay more attention to her studies.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Will you please bring in Mr. Fong's record?
15. It appears that this left wing organization will cooperate with the authority.
16. I have a rough idea as to how it can be done.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. chuê-yâm chairman; chief; head; the one in charge, AN kòh
2. sìn-sòk line; hint; clue, syn: taū-suí
3. fòng sheng-hei let it be known; (lit. transl. to spread the news)
4. p'in-tsòh pro-left (politically leaning toward the left)
5. piú-mîn sheûng on the surface, the external appearance, syn: piú-mîn
6. shě-t'uên organization, association; society; group
7. òn-tai record of case at law; archive; file, AN kîn or kòh
8. leûk-leûk* generally; roughly; approximately; about, syn: taai-yeûk*
9. poón-shan itself, himself (lit. one's own body); poón 'this; local; origin'
10. ts'ing-paâk clean; clear; pure; honorable of unsullied descent; unblemished
11. pat-leûng fân-tsí undesirable element; pat-leûng 'not good, bad' syn: m-hó; fân-tsí (See Les 2.24)
12. chuê-í take notice; beware of; careful; pay attention; attentive

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 13. hôp-tsòk | to cooperate; cooperative |
| 14. lôk-î | willing; happy; glad, syn: <u>chúng-î</u> |
| 15. tsoi-t'aām | discuss it again; t'aām 'to speak, converse, say, discuss', syn: <u>kóng</u> or <u>k'ing</u> |
| 16. pool-kîng | background, an individual's general education and culture, syn: <u>lui-lîk</u> (See Les 3.9), AN <u>kòh</u> |

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1335

刺 ts'è: to prick; to stab; to dig into; a thorn.

刺傷 ts'è sneung: to wound with a pointed weapon.

行刺 hāng-ts'è: to assassinate.

1229

斜 ts'è, ts'è: oblique; slant; uneven.

斜紋 ts'è mǎn: twilled.

斜角 ts'è kòk: oblique angle.

1345

脫 t'uet: to strip; to remove; to escape; to avoid.

脫帽 t'uet mǎ: to lift or remove the hat.

脫離 t'uet lei: to depart; to disassociate with.

脫險 t'uet hím: out of danger.

刺

斜

脫

刺 斜 脫

刺

刺

斜

脫

509

姑 koo: indulgent; father's sister; husband's sister.

姑娘 koo-neung: miss; young lady; a nun(Catholic)

師姑 sz-koo: a nun
姑念 koo-ním: indulgent towards.
姑母 koo-mǎ: paternal aunt.

313

娶 ts'uí: to take a wife; to marry a girl.

娶親 ts'uí ts'an: to take a wife.

娶妾 ts'uí ts'ip: to take a concubine

姑

娶

姑 娶

姑

娶

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

828

貧 p'ān: poor; impoverished.

貧窮 p'ān-k'ūng: indigent; poor.

貧乏 p'ān-fāt: destitute.

479

稿 kó: rough draft; printer's copy; proof; stalks of grain.

原稿 uēn kó: original copy.

草稿 ts'ó-kó: a rough draft.

起稿 héi kó: to draw up a rough draft.

980

示 shí: to make known; an edict.

訓示 fàn-shí: to instruct; an order.

示威運動 shí-wai wān-tung: public demonstration.

貧

稿

示

貧 稿 示

19

插 ch'āp: to insert, drive into

插嘴 ch'āp-tsui: interrupt in talking.

1440

也 yǎ: also; a particle

也曾 yǎ-ts'āng: already.

插

也

插 也

插

插

也

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

聯 -Pong Ching-探局關主任想知道馬明調
查 choh 治方之案情點樣，就咁馬探員到其
辦事室，問佢關於調查之經過，線 -shòk 如
何，以及所得之結果等等。同時根據此案
情檢討一叮。

根據調查所得；老方呢個入，在思想
上，行為上，言論上，確係有些少過激。但現
且時常未斷定老方係唔係共產黨員
且時尚未能斷定老方係唔係共產黨員

至於李大年，對於本案極之合作，歡
喜幫忙；所以得其協助。遲日與他再談
或者可以 p'òdn 決此案。

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

斜	Character Number 1229 Stroke Number 11				Radical Number 68 斗			
	/	ノ	ㄥ	ㄥ	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	斜	斜	斜					
插	Character Number 19 Stroke Number 12				Radical Number 64 扌, 手			
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	插	插	插	插				
娶	Character Number 1313 Stroke Number 11				Radical Number 38 女			
	一	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	娶	娶	娶					
姑	Character Number 509 Stroke Number 8				Radical Number 38 女			
	𠂇	𠂇	女	女	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
貧	Character Number 828 Stroke Number 11				Radical Number 154 貝			
	𠂇	八	分	分	分	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	貧	貧	貧					

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ hó la mã? Ngõh toh-tsê neĩ kam-yât yaũ
ch'au ti shĩ-haũ lai ni-shuê.
- Leĩ: Mõ shóh-waĩ. Neĩ haĩ m-haĩ yaũ măn kwaan-ue Lõ-Fong ti yě à?
- M: Meĩ măn Lõ-Fong ti yě chi-ts'ín, ngõh seúng măn yat ti kwaan-
ue neĩ tsê-keĩ kè yě, tak mã?
- L: M-kán-iũ. Ngõh măn-kwòh lút-sz lòh, k'ui kiũ ngõh t'aan-
paak t'ũng neĩ kóng.
- M: Tui-ue ngõh măn kè măn-t'aĩ, ts'ing neĩ nám-chún. Nám ch'ing-
ch'òh ín-haũ taap-fuk ngõh.
- L: Tong-ín* la.
- M: Neĩ haĩ m-haĩ Meĩ-Kwòk tsík-măn, neĩ keĩ shĩ t'ũng haĩ
pin-shuê yáp-haũ?
- L: Ngõh haĩ Meĩ-Kwòk tsík-măn. Yat-kaũ-ngĩ-ĩ nĩn saam-uêť yâ-ng
haĩ She-Lô yáp haũ.
- M: Ch'ui-chòh Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn ni kòh meng* chi-ngoĩ, neĩ chũng yaũ
mõ k'eĩ-t'a kè mēng* à?
- L: Yaũ, ngõh kè hô haĩ Wā-Kwong.
- M: Neĩ ĩ-ts'ín yaũ mõ ka-yáp Kũng-Ch'aan Tóng waak k'eĩ-t'a
faan-Meĩ kè t'uēn-t'aĩ à?
- L: Ngõh m-haĩ Kũng-Ch'aan Tóng, yĩk mõ ts'aam-ka-kwòh k'eĩ-t'a
faan-Meĩ t'uēn-t'aĩ kè oot tũng.
- M: Meĩ lai Meĩ-Kwòh ĩ-ts'ín, neĩ haĩ m-haĩ haĩ Chung-Kũng kè
teĩ-fong kui-chuê à?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: Haî, Chung-Kûng kaaî-fông taaî-lûk chi-haû, ngõh chûng haî Kwóng-Chau-Shî tûk shue. Yat-kaú-ngǎ-yat nîn ngõh lei-hoi taaî-lûk, huî Heung-Kóng chuê.
- M: Kóm, neî haî Chung-Kûng koón-chî kè teî-fong chuê chónh keî noi à?
- L: Taaî-yeùk* nîn-lěng kóm sheûng-hâ*. Kóh chân shî haî ngõh tûk chung-hôk kè tsui-haû yat nîn.
- M: Kóh chân shî neî yaũ mǎ tûk Mã-Haak-Sz chuê-î, Yan-Kaak-Sz kè chuê-tsòk, Lít-Nĩng kè hôk-shuét, Sǎ-T'aai-Lăm kè lei-lûn, Mǎ-Chaak-Tung kè San-Măn-Chuê Chuê-î, t'ũng Shě-ooî chuê-î kè shue à?
- M: Yaũ, pat-kwòh ni ti haî hôk-haau kw'ai-tĩng kè. Ngõh tui ni ti yě mǎ hĩng-ts'ui, yĩk m mĩng-paak mǎ-ch'aan kaaî-k'ap kè yau-tĩm, ĩ-káp tsz-poón kaaî-k'ap kè luét-tĩm.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This small country will collaborate with the Kremlin.
2. He believes that "one who takes advantage of the current situation is a smart man".
3. He will act in accordance with the established procedure.
4. Is there a capitalistic class under a socialistic form of government?
5. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels are worshipped by Communists.
6. She claims to be a proletarian, but she has a beautiful car and fine clothing.
7. You can go now, but come back to see me tomorrow at the same time.
8. I don't have anything to confess, and I don't need a lawyer.
9. You are not obliged to confess, but whatever you say may be used against you.
10. Please give me both the names, the one given when you were born and when you were a student.
11. Do you know of any anti-US organizations that are sympathetic to the policies of the communist party?
12. I understand you have some books on socialism. What are they used for?
13. Why are you interested in the Iron Curtain countries?
14. Behind the Bamboo Curtain every student is required to read Mao Tse-Tung's "The New Democracy".

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The communist party has many subversive activities for the young people.
16. Living behind the Bamboo Curtain is unthinkable.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1. ch'áu to take (time out); to spare, save, pick, extract, lift, levy (tax)
2. mō-shóh-waî it doesn't matter; it's not important; shóh-waî, 'the so called; so to speak;' waî (lit) 'to say, call, speak'
3. t'aân-paâk to confess; to make a candid statement; to make a clean breast of it all
4. nám-chún to think correctly; to think carefully; to consider with full deliberation; nám to think, consider, syn: seúng
5. hô a style of name; a name by which he is generally known; AN kòh; number; a mark; day of month
6. kûng-ch'aân tóng communist party; communist; tóng, 'political party', AN kòh
7. faán Meĩ t'uēn-t'ai anti-US organization, AN kòh; faán, 'anti-; against;' Meĩ 'America', abbr: Meĩ-Kwòk
8. Mã-Haak-Sz (Mã) Karl Marx, abbr: Mã
9. Ying-Kaák-Sz (Ying) Frederick Engels, abbr: Ying
10. Lít-Níng (Lít) N. Lenin, abbr: Lít

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 11. | SĹ-T'aaĭ-Lām (SĹ) | J.V. Stalin, Abbr: <u>SĹ</u> |
| 12. | MŌ Chaâk-Tung | Mao Tse-Tung, abbr: <u>MŌ</u> |
| 13. | shě-ooĭ chuě-ĭ | socialism; <u>shě-ooĭ</u> 'social;
society'; <u>chuě-ĭ</u> '-ism; doctrine' |
| 14. | San-Mān-Chuě Chuě-ĭ | The New Democracy; <u>chuě-ĭ</u> (See
Les 5:15) |
| 15. | mŌ-ch'aân kaai-k'ap | proletariat; propertyless
class; <u>kaai-k'ap</u> , 'class' |
| 16. | tsz-poôn kaai-k'ap | capitalistic class |

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

363

892

127

腰 iu: loins; waist;
kidney; isthmus

旁 p'ōng: at the side;
near.

磚 chuen: brick;
tile (Cl. kōn)

腰骨 iu-kwat: backbone

旁人 p'ōng-yān: bystander;
looker-on.

青磚 ts'ing-chuen:
burnt brick

旁邊 p'ōng-pin: at the
side; the side.

泥磚 nī-chuen: mud
brick.

腰

旁

磚

腰

旁

磚

腰

旁

磚

磚

1295

407

倉 ts'ong: granary;
storehouse.

斤 kan: a catty,
equivalent to
1 1/3 pound;
16 ounces

貨倉 fēh-ts'ong: a ware-
house.

穀倉 kuk ts'ong: granary,
barn.

一斤 yat kan: one catty

斤兩 kan-leung: the
weight of a
thing

倉

斤

倉

斤

倉

斤

斤

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1296

蒼 ts'ong: azure; the sky.

蒼天 ts'ong-t'in: the blue sky.

蒼蠅 ts'ong-yīng: fly; (flies).

902

盤 p'ōn: a tray; vessel; to wind; to examine.

收盤 shau p'ōn: to wind up the business.

地盤 tēi-p'ōn: territory; military position.

904

胖 poān: fat.

胖子 poān-tsī: fat fellow (Mandarin)

蒼 盤 胖

蒼 盤 胖

1277

醋 ts'ò: vinegar.

白醋 pāk ts'ò: white vinegar.

黑醋 hak ts'ò: black vinegar.

1282

栽 tsoi: to plant; to set out.

栽花 tsoi fa: to set out flowers.

栽培 tsoi-p'oi: to cultivate; to assist; to rear.

醋

栽

醋 栽

醋 栽

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

禮拜四日，李大年唔使做工。佢依約一早就去馬明處。

馬明先多謝大年來見佢，然後開始問話。不過馬明唔問關於 Choh 治方嘅事，先問大年自己嘅 lei 歷。

因為大年未到美國之前，曾經喺中共嘅地方住過，所以馬明要知道佢有冇洗過腦。

李大年承認佢係中學最後一年，讀過毛 Chaak 東嘅新民主主義，馬克斯主義，Yan 格 Sz 嘅 chue 作，列寧嘅學說，史太林嘅理論。佢話佢對於呢啲嘢唔發生興趣。亦唔明白無產階級嘅優點，以及資本階級嘅劣點。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

腰	Character Number 1277 Stroke Number 13				Radical Number 130 月, 肉			
	丿	月	月	月	月	月	月	月
	腰	腰	腰	腰	腰			
旁	Character Number 1295 Stroke Number 10				Radical Number 70 方			
	丶	二	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
	旁	旁						
磚	Character Number 127 Stroke Number 16				Radical Number 112 石			
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚
倉	Character Number 892 Stroke Number 10				Radical Number 9 人			
	ノ	人	人	人	人	人	人	人
	倉	倉						
醋	Character Number 363 Stroke Number 15				Radical Number 164 酉			
	一	一	一	一	酉	酉	酉	酉
	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn Sin-Shaang, neĩ chung hỏh-ĩ tuĩ ngỏh kỏng se-shiủ kwaan-ue neĩ haĩ Chung-Kũng koỏn-chĩ hủ ts'aam-ka kwỏh kẻ oỏt-tũng mủ?

Leĩ: Ch'ui-chỏh p'ỏ-t'ung kẻ t'ỏ-lũn ooĩ*, siủ-tsỏ ooĩ-ĩ, kĩm-t'ỏ ooĩ*, ỉn-kỏng ooĩ*, fỏn-lĩn paan, tỏng tỏng chi-ngoĩ, ngỏh-teĩ chung yaủ ts'aam-ka tsaỏp-t'aĩ mủn-ue oỏt-tũng.

Mă: T'ỏ-lũn ooĩ* t'ỏ-lũn ti mi-yẻ ỏ?

Leĩ: Yaủ-shĩ t'ỏ-lũn Kũng-Chaỏn-Chuẻ-Ỉ, t'ũng k'eĩ-t'a Shẻ-Ooĩ-Chuẻ-Ỉ kẻ leĩ-lũn. Yaủ-shĩ t'ỏ-lũn tsz-ch'aỏn kaai-k'ỏp t'ũng mỏ-ch'aỏn kaai-k'ỏp kẻ tủ-chang.

Mă: Siủ-tsỏ ooĩ-ĩ ne?

Leĩ: Siủ-tsỏ ooĩ-ĩ toh-shỏ t'ỏ-lũn shĩ-kủk.

Mă: Kĩm-t'ỏ ooĩ* ne?

Leĩ: Kĩm-t'ỏ ooĩ* toh-shỏ iủ kỏk yỏn tsẻ-ngỏh p'ai-p'ỉng t'ũng t'aỏn-paỏk.

Mă: Ỉn-kỏng ooĩ* haĩ tĩm-yeũng* kẻ ỏ?

Leĩ: Ỉn-kỏng ooĩ* toh-shỏ yaủ Kũng-Ch'aỏn Tỏng kỏn-pỏ tỏng-ueủn chuẻ-ch'ỉ, piủ-yeũng Kũng-Ch'aỏn Tỏng kẻ chan-leĩ.

Mă: Fỏn-lĩn paan haĩ tĩm kẻ ỏ?

Leĩ: Fỏn-lĩn paan haĩ fỏn-lĩn ngoĩ-waĩ t'ueủn-t'aĩ kẻ kỏn-pỏ.

Mă: Tsaỏp-t'aĩ mủn-ue oỏt-tũng yaủ tĩm ỏ?

Leĩ: Tsaỏp-t'aĩ mủn-ue oỏt-tũng yaủ ch'eũng koh, mủn-tsủk koh-k'ủk, t'iủ-mỏ, mủn-tsủk mỏ, t'ũng Yeung-Koh Mỏ, ỉn-kaủ P'ỏ-Lỏh-Mủn-Hỏk, tỏng tỏng.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. These front organizations are controlled by the communist party.
2. "Rice Seedling Dance", is a very popular folk dance in Red China.
3. I like to see the person in charge of printing this Proletarian Literature.
4. The truth may not be the same in a totalitarian country.
5. At the section meeting last night, the cadre in charge attacked the Bourgeoisie and the Facists.
6. This is the evidence that proves I have attended the training class and passed the examination.
7. A movement is being planned to strengthen the power of the party.
8. She has the record of your "self-criticism", and she will present them to the organization at the end of this month.
9. The struggle of the classes will be the topic of tonight's talk.
10. You better change your view points at the critique meeting, otherwise it will reflect on your good record.
11. Feudalistic view points are being fought in all section discussions behind the Bamboo Curtain.
12. There are proofs that mass liquidation is a common practice in communist countries.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. It is wrong to think that totalitarianism is beneficial to undeveloped countries.
14. These front organizations do not have "critiques" but they have many small group meetings.
15. You have to give a speech in the auditorium tonight.
16. I lost control of the car for just a moment, but there was no accident.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1. siú-tsó ooî-ĩ small group meeting; section meeting; section discussion AN kòh
2. kím-t'ó ooî* critique, AN kòh kím-t'ó 'to examine into, censor
3. kòn-pô ín-kóng ooî* cadre's talk; seminar; ín-kóng 'to give a speech or talk'
4. fàn-lîn paan training class, AN kòh
5. tsaâp-t'ai mass, masses; collective; bodies of people; ant: kòh-yân 'individual'
6. tau-chaang to struggle; fight
7. tsê-ngôh p'ai-p'ing self-criticism; p'ai-p'ing, 'criticism'
8. chue-ch'i in charge; to administer, support
9. chan-lei the truth; chan 'real; genuine'; lei 'reason; reasoning; the truth; AN kòh
10. ngoi-wai t'uên-t'ai front organization; a.f., moôn-mîn t'uên-t'ai
11. măn-tsūk nationalistic; race; folk, AN chúng
12. P'ô-Lôh-Măn-Hôk Proletarian Literature; P'ô-Lôh, syn: mô-ch'aân kaai-k'ap (See Les 6:8)
13. Yeung-Koh-Mô Rice Seedling Dance (a popular Chinese folk dance in Communist China)

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1251

賤 tsin: low; mean;
ignoble.
賤相 tsin seung: low
type of coun-
tenance; ig-
noble appearance

貧賤 p'ān-tsin: poor
and mean.

576

階 kaai: step; a rank
stairs, a class
階級 kaai-k'ap: step;
an official grade
class

418

級 k'ap: steps(stairs
etc.); grades
of rank.

階級 kaai-k'ap: rank

初級 ch'oh k'ap: elementary.

石級 shèk-k'ap: stone
steps.

賤

階

級

賤 階 級

1085

貪 t'aan: covetous;
greedy.
貪心 t'aan-sam: covetous
貪錢 t'aar ts'in:
avaricious.
貪利 t'aan lei: greedy
for gain.

1428

混 wān: confused; mix-
ed; disorderly;
to confound; to
mix.
混亂 wān-luēn: in dis-
order; in con-
fusion.
混合 wān-hōp: mixture.

貪

混

貪 混

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1064

率 sut, lut: to lead;
to command; in
general; all.
率領 sut-lǐng: to lead.
率直 sut-chik: without
mincing matters.
統率 tǔng-sut: to lead.
速率 ts'uk-lit: rate
of speed; velocity

889

婆 p'ōh: old woman;
mother; dame.
老婆 lō-p'ōh: wife.
公婆 kung p'ōh: husband
and wife.

1387

元 uēn: first; ori-
ginal; dollar.
紀元前 kei-uēn ts'in:
before Christ;
B.C.
元首 uēn-shau: the head;
leader; ruler.
元帥 uēn-shuì:
commander-in-chief;
generalissimo.
一元 yat uēn: one dollar

率

婆

元

率

婆
女

元

率

婆

元

吵

吵 ch'au: clamor,
uproar
吵鬧 ch'au-naad: to
brawl
吵耳 ch'au-ī: annoy-
ing, noise

1381

冤 uen: to oppress;
to wrong; act
of injustice.
冤枉 uen-wóng: a wrong;
injustice.
冤仇 uen ch'au: a grudge

吵

冤

吵

冤

吵

冤

冤

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

李 大 年 講 完 中 共 對 於 思 想 改 造 嘅 方 法
之 後 ， 繼 續 講 及 中 共 管 治 之 下 所 參 加 嘅 各
種 活 動

根 據 佢 所 講 ， 佢 地 要 參 加 各 種 集 會 ；
好 似 討 論 會 ， 檢 討 會 ， 演 講 會 等 等 。 又 做
各 種 文 娛 活 動

討 論 會 係 討 論 共 產 主 義 同 其 他 社 會 主
義 嘅 理 論 ， 政 ch'aak .

檢 討 會 係 各 人 批 評 自 己 ， 互 相 tau 正
思 想 行 為 嘅 錯 誤

演 講 會 多 數 表 揚 共 產 主 義 ， 指 出 資 產
階 級 同 無 產 階 級 嘅 mōh 擦 等 等

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

賤	Character Number 1251				Radical Number 154			
	Stroke Number 15				貝			
	1	冂	冂	冂	目	貝	貝	貝
階	Character Number 376				Radical Number 170			
	Stroke Number 11				阝, 阜			
	3	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝
級	Character Number 418				Radical Number 120			
	Stroke Number 10				纟, 糸			
	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
貧	Character Number 1085				Radical Number 154			
	Stroke Number 11				貝			
	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人
混	Character Number 1428				Radical Number 85			
	Stroke Number 11				氵, 水			
	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ haĩ Chung-Kũng Chuk-Lĩm chi-noĩ chuê choh shēng nĩn; neĩ kòk-tak Chung-Kũng tím à?

Leĩ: Ngõh ĩ-waĩ Chung-Kũng haĩ ts'an So faan Meĩ.

Mă: Chung-Kũng Yān-Mān-Chĩng-Foó ts'oi-ts'ui mi-yě chĩng-ch'aak à?

Leĩ: Chung-Kũng Yān-Mān-Chĩng-Foó piú-mĩn sheũng ts'oi-ts'ui foon-taai chĩng-ch'aak, shat-tsai sheũng haĩ fei-sheũng chi tũk-laat.

Mă: Neĩ kóm kóng, haĩ mat ĩ-sz à?

Leĩ: Ngõh kòk-tak haĩ Chung-Kũng Chuk-Lĩm chi-noĩ, mooĩ kòh yān to shaũ Kũng-Ch'aan-Tóng kè kaam-shĩ. Uē-kwòh k'ui-teĩ ĩ-waĩ neĩ haĩ faan-tũng fān-tsʒ, neĩ kè mēng* tsaũ haĩ haak mĩng-taan, káng-ka m-tsʒ-yaũ loh.

Mă: Chung-Kũng noi-pô kè kuĩ-t'aũ, yaũ-mô fan p'aai-haĩ ne?

Leĩ: Yaũ, hó-ts'ʒ Mō Chaak-Tung haĩ mǎn-tsũk p'aai, Laũ Shiũ-K'eĩ haĩ kwòk-tsai p'aai, Chau Yan-Loĩ, Chue Tak haĩ tsaũ chung-kaan lô-sĩn. Pat-kwòh, k'ui-teĩ uēn-ts'uēn haĩ faan Meĩ, chí Meĩ-Kwòk haĩ Tai-Kwòk Chué-ĩ ché, chĩn-chang faan-tsʒ.

Mă: Tui-ue hoĩ-ngoĩ, k'ui-teĩ tim-yeũng ne?

Leĩ: Haĩ hoĩ-ngoĩ, k'ui-teĩ yaũ tai-ng tsũng-tui*, saan-pò kòk teĩ.

Mă: Haĩ hoĩ-ngoĩ kè tai-ng tsũng-tui*, tsô ti mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĩ: K'ui-teĩ ch'ui-chóh tsô suen-ch'uen t'ung p'oh-waaĩ kè kung-tsòk chi-ngoĩ, yaũ tsô kaàn-típ kung-tsòk, t'au-ts'ui kwan-sz, king-tsai, t'ung ching-chi kè ts'ing-pò, yung om-hô, mat-mă, waak-ché pei-mat mō-sin-tin heung Chung-Kung waak So-Ngoh pò-kò.

Mă: Neĩ tím-yeung* chi-tò Chung-Kung ni ti oot-tung à?

Leĩ: Yan-wai ngoh hai Heung-Kong kè shi-hau, yaũ yat kòh Kung-Ch'aan-Tong kòn-pô, chi-tò ngoh iũ lai Mei-Kwok, seung kiú ngoh t'ung k'ui-teĩ tsô teĩ-ha ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk yan-uen, shoh-ĩ k'ui kóng ni ti yě pei ngoh chi.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is a "running dog" for the imperialists.
2. Our intelligence comes in code through a secret radio station.
3. With a secret sign, the reactionary elements know their own people.
4. This black list includes names of reactionary elements.
5. As a matter of fact your plan is most useful to sabotage their intelligence network.
6. She is very cruel and will destroy you without any hesitation.
7. The Peoples' Government has a department in charge of espionage activities.
8. There will be a meeting of leaders of the nationalistic and that of the internationalistic factions.
9. He is not pro-USSR nor is he anti-USA.
10. Besides Mao Tse-Tung, the influential people of the Chinese Peoples' Republic are Chou En-Lai, Liu Shau-Chi and Chu-Te.
11. Wall Street is the center of world finance.
12. The war mongers refuse to adopt a liberal policy.
13. They send their fifth columnist everywhere to obtain information.
14. We put her under surveillance since she came to this country last year.
15. If you are not a friend of the reactionary element, how do you know their code and secret signs.
16. You are doomed if your name is on the black list.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. ts'an So | pro-USSR; <u>ts'an</u> , 'dear, intimate' |
| 2. faán Meĩ | anti-US, anti: <u>faán</u> (See Les 8:1) |
| 3. mǎn-tsūk p'aaĩ | nationalist faction; nationalist |
| 4. Laū Shiũ-K'eĩ | Liu Shau-Chi (ranked No.2 man in the Chinese-Communist Party) |
| 5. kwòk-tsai p'aaĩ | internationalist faction |
| 6. Chau Yan-Loĩ | Chou En-Lai (ranked No. 3 man in the Chinese Communist Party) |
| 7. Chue Tak | Chu-Te (ranked No. 4 man in the Chinese-Communist Party) |
| 8. chung-kaan lô-sin | middle of the road, AN <u>t'iu</u> |
| 9. kuĩ-t'aũ | giant; leader of men; influential person; chief or head of government, of any human endeavor |
| 10. chin-chaang faán-tsǔ | war-mongers, AN kòh |
| 11. Yǎn-Mǎn Ching-Foó | The People's Government (refers to the Chinese-Communist Government) |
| 12. foon-taaĩ ching-ch'aák | Liberal policy; <u>ching-ch'aák</u> 'policy' |
| 13. tai-ng̃ tsùng-tui* | The Fifth Column; <u>tsùng-tui*</u> 'column' |
| 14. kaán-típ | spy; espionage |
| 15. p'òh-waaĩ | to destroy, sabotage |
| 16. shât-tsai sheung | in reality; really; in fact; as matter of fact |

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 17. | tûk-laât | cruel; harsh; severe |
| 18. | kaam-shî | under surveillance; keeping a
close watch |
| 19. | haak ming-taan | black list, AN <u>cheung</u> |
| 20. | faán-tûng fân-tsí | reactionary element; <u>fân-tsí</u>
(See Les 2:24) |
| 21. | òm-hô | secret sign; AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 22. | mât-mă | code, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 23. | mô-sîn-tîn | radio (literally: wireless
electric machine) AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 24. | teî-hâ | underground |

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

625

爐 15: stove; fire-place; furnace; grate.

火爐 f6h-16: a stove.

風爐 fung-18: small earthen stove.

香爐 heung-16: incense burner.

1354

毒 tûk: poison; virus; to hate.

毒藥 tûk yeûk: poison.

中毒 chung tûk: to take poison by accident; poisoned.

服毒 fûk tûk: to take poison.

毒打 tûk tá: a cruel beating.

1274

粗 ts'o: coarse; rough; rude; careless.

粗口 ts'o-hau: obscene language.

粗俗 ts'o-tsûk: vulgar; uncouth.

爐

炉

毒

粗

爐 毒 粗

炉

毒

粗

1179

屠 t'ô: a butcher; to slaughter.

屠場 t'ô-ch'êng: slaughter house; abattoir.

屠殺 t'ô-shaät: slaughter; to slaughter.

1174

逃 t'ô: to flee; to escape; to abscond.

逃走 t'ô-tsaü: to flee.

逃犯 t'ô faân: escaped criminal.

逃兵 t'ô ping: deserter.

屠

逃

屠 逃

屠

逃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

950

什 shâp: sundry
miscellaneous.

什物 shâp-mât: sundries,
miscellaneous
articles.

800

吧 pa: angry quarrel-
ing.

吧唧 pe-pai: clamor.

709

剥 mok: to flay; to
peel; to lay
bare.

剥皮 mok p'eî: to skin;
to reel; to
fleece.

剥削 mok-seûk: to
oppress; to squeeze
the people.

什

吧

剥

什 吧 剥

923

削 seûk: to cut; to
cut off; to scrape

刮削 k'wât-seûk: to
scrape.

削平 seûk p'êng: to raze
to the ground.

611

臉 liw: face; reputation.

削

臉

削 臉

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

後蘇戰破派際之親好力開國策係國極分屬政共美，亦奇。既中擊上頭少線共，攻際劉路中話，實，^{kuī}問完年傳；既派中講大宣策部族走年。界政內民係大見世大共屬德李意向寬中東朱聽既常取過澤，明年時採不毛來馬大。上。似思問美面平好周佢反表和平。

係個果算
手段如清
手上被
，陸由，
治大自化
管·有腐
既國，為
義全逼指
主佈壓被
產遍視就
共務監，
，特密心
講·嚴小
黎辣黨唔
般毒共論
一之受言殺
常都動屠
非人行，

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

爐	Character Number 625		Radical Number 86	
	Stroke Number 20			
	火	火	火	火
毒	Character Number 1354		Radical Number 80	
	Stroke Number 9		母	
	一	二	丰	主
粗	Character Number 1274		Radical Number 119	
	Stroke Number 11		米	
	丶	丶	二	丰
屠	Character Number 1179		Radical Number 44	
	Stroke Number 11		尸	
	丿	乚	尸	尸
逃	Character Number 1174		Radical Number 162	
	Stroke Number 10		辵 走	
	丿	丿	丿	北

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mã: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ ĩ-waĩ Chung-Kũng haĩ m-haĩ So-Ngõh kè waĩ-sing kwòk-ka à?
- Leĩ: Wâ k'uĩ haĩ yĩk tak, wâ k'uĩ m-haĩ yĩk tak. Ngõh ĩ-waĩ tsuĩ ngaam tsaũ haĩ wâ Chung-Kũng haĩ kei-ooĩ-chuế-ĩ-chế.
- Mã: Chung-Kũng kè chuk-lĩm chi-noĩ yaũ-mỗ poôn-luên à?
- Leĩ: P'ố-t'ung-laĩ-kóng, poôn-luên kè sê-kĩn shĩ-sheũng yaũ. Pat-kwòh, Chung-Kũng hũng-chai tak shâp-ĩ-fan im-mât, shòh-ĩ taaĩ kw'ai-mỗ kè poôn-luên m yũng-ĩ.
- Mã: Kóm, haĩ chuk-lĩm chi-noĩ, haĩ m-haĩ mỗ faán-Kũng kè oôt-tũng ne?
- Leĩ: Kóm yaũ m-haĩ, chuk-lĩm chi-noĩ yaũ hỏ toh yaũ-kik tuĩ*; yaũ hỏ toh Kwòk-Măn Chĩng-Foó kè tâk-mỗ t'ũng t'ung-sũn yãn-uẽn. Yaũ kei-ooĩ tsaũ tsũn-lĩk tá-kik Kũng-Tóng kè kĩn-ch'it t'ũng suen-ch'uẽn.
- Mã: Neĩ yaũ-mỗ ts'aam-ka-kwòh ni-ti faán-kũng kè oôt-tũng t'ũng tsó-chik à?
- Leĩ: Mỗ, ngõh mỗ kei-ooĩ ts'aam-ka ni-ti faán-Kũng tsó-chik waāk oôt-tũng.
- Mã: Tuĩ Chung-Kũng kè kĩm-t'ố ooĩ*, neĩ yaũ mat king-ĩm à?
- Leĩ: Mỗ mat king-ĩm. Yan-waĩ ngõh hỏ shiủ ch'ut sheng, chỏh-ĩ kỏn-pô to wâ ngõh haĩ kỏh-yãn-chuế-ĩ-chế. K'eũng-pik ngõh hỏk-tsaáp taaĩ-chũng-fả, ts'aam-ka Kũng-Tóng kè mỗn-mĩn (ts'ĩn-sĩn) t'uẽn-t'ái.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am not fighting for myself. I am fighting for our nation.
2. It is a pity that you do not have time to help me clean up the mess of our organization.
3. People are more aware of the situation in the Orient.
4. If you do not understand the regulations of our organization, I will explain them to you.
5. It was a great blow to the enemy when we attacked.
6. I do not speak just for myself. I do it for all of us.
7. He didn't believe I was a correspondent of the Hong Kong Daily. He thought I was a special agent of the Red Chinese Government.
8. Please do not exert any more pressure, because it may break into two if you do.
9. Political commissars managed the factories.
10. Many of our countrymen sacrificed their lives during World War II.
11. With straight control at various strata, no revolt is possible.
12. An opportunist would not act contrary to the communist theories; he would definitely follow the "Big Brother".
13. I strongly oppose to the lean-to-one-side policy.
14. Nearly all satellite nations have to do what the "Big Brother" orders.
15. No one will be able to infiltrate into our organization with our meticulous investigation.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. It is required that all political workers register with the state and city government.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1. waî-sing kwòk-ka satellite nation; waî-sing
 'satellite'; kwòk-ka, abbr: kwòk
2. kei-ooî chuě-î ché opportunist; ché (used to form noun
 or pronoun. A particle imparting
 adjectival or adverbial shades of
 meaning to words to which it is
 joined) i.e., hòk-ché 'scholar';
 san-măn keî-ché 'newspaper
 correspondent'
3. poôn-luên revolt; rebellion; to revolt,
 rebel; rebellious
4. hùng-chaǐ to control, contain; control;
 containment
5. ìm-mât strict; tight; meticulous; syn: ìm
6. ts'ing-suên to liquidate; to clean out; to
 get rid of; to purge; purge;
7. tâk-mô special agent; secret agent,
 AN kòh
8. t'ung sùn yān-uēn messenger; correspondent;
 yān-uēn 'personnel'
9. tá-kik to strike; to deal a blow; a
 blow; a hard stroke
10. ch'ut-sheng to speak; to speak up; to say,
 utter, syn: kông; i.e., k'ui
 m-ch'ut-sheng 'he did not speak up'

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. | kòh-yān | an individual; a person |
| 12. | t'aaì-tô | attitude |
| 13. | k'eūng-ngaâng | strong, stiff, firm |
| 14. | kon-shîp | to interfere, to have a hand in |
| 15. | t'ô-shaăt | slaughter; to slaughter |

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

995

承 shing: to bear; to hold; to receive; to undertake; to acknowledge; to promise.

承繼 shing-kai: to adopt an heir to continue.

承認 shing-ying: to acknowledge; to confess; to grant recognition.

707

摸 mōn: to feel with the hands; to catch.

摸魚 mōn ũ: to catch fish with hands.

556

虧 kw'ai: deficiency; loss.

虧欠 kw'ai him: in debt; arrears.

虧空 kw'ai-hung: to embezzle; deficit.

虧本 kw'ai pōn: to lose in capital invested.

承

摸

虧

承 摸 虧

承

摸

摸

虧

76

置 chī: to buy; to arrange; to put aside.

安置 on-chī: to arrange to place.

置業 chī ip: to buy property

位置 wai-chī: position; situation.

1338

磁 ts'ī: magnetic; iron ore.

磁石 ts'ī-shâk: lodestone.

置

磁

置

磁

磁

置

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

880

暴 pò: violent; cruel;
malicious.

暴動 pò-túng: riot; dis-
turbance.

暴露 pò-lò: exposed; un-
covered.

894

輩 pool: a class;
sort; generation.

尊輩 tsuen-pool: your
senior.

同輩 t'ung-pool: com-
rade; the same
generation.

183

否 fah: negative;
no

是否 sh' fah: is it
so or not;
yes or no

否認 fah-ying: deny

暴

輩

否

暴

輩

否

1044

索 sòk: to exact; to
search; a cord;
knot.

索詐 sòk-chà: to ex-
tort; to black-
mail.

繩索 shing sòk: rope;
cord.

760

礙 ngoi: to hinder; to
oppose; to obs-
truct; to inter-
fere.

妨礙 fong-ngoi: impedi-
ment; hindrance.

障礙 cheung-ngoi: obs-
truction;
hindrance.

索

礙

索

礙

索

碍

碍

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

衛星對干俄
根據家方，
李，強所以
大不硬中
年過，
既，有共
意見，外，
採地於
中取，
共一行個
雖種動機
然態，會
係度，主
蘇，受義
俄主蘇者

陸·係，壞
有因容分工作
中不為易佈作
共少poôn
內部人，
亂，
hàng
國民政處
民事制府，
事件嚴有，
saú
，
因發密，
為生，
多情
時，想特報，
常不大務，
受過規模通時
屠規模起訊亦
殺模起訊亦
，不事人做
大大唔員破

WRITING MATERIAL

磁	Character Number 1338 Stroke Number 14				Radical Number 112 石			
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁		
摸	Character Number 707 Stroke Number 14				Radical Number 64 扌, 手			
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸		
索	Character Number 1044 Stroke Number 10				Radical Number 120 系			
	一	十	十	十	十	十	十	十
	索	索						
礙	Character Number 760 Stroke Number 19				Radical Number 112 石			
	石	石	石	石	石	石	石	石
	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙
置	Character Number 76 Stroke Number 13				Radical Number 122 四, 罒			
	一	罒	罒	罒	罒	罒	罒	罒
	置	置	置	置	置			

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwaan: Lǒ-Mǎ, ngǒh ĭ-waĭ neĭ ĭ-ka t'ūng Leĭ Taaĭ-Nĭn mǎn wâ*!

Mǎ: Mǒ-ts'òh, pat-kwòh ngǒh ch'ut-laĭ shĭk haú in, yǎm pooi kǎ-fe che.

K: Neĭ ts'ing-ch'òh Leĭ Taaĭ-Nĭn poón-yǎn kǎ kan-taĭ meĭ ǎ?

M: Ngǒh kòk-tak k'uĭ sui-ĭn tsĭp-shaú kwòh Mǎ, Lĭt kǎ hòk-shuèt, t'ūng Mǒ Chaāk-Tung kǎ San-Mǎn-Chuế Chuế-ĭ, taân-haĭ k'uĭ m-haĭ yat kòh Kūng-Ch'aân chuế-ĭ sùn-t'ò.

K: K'uĭ yaũ mǒ t'aân-paāk kóng k'uĭ haĭ Chung-Kūng hūng-k'eĭ chi-hǎ kǎ oôt-tūng ǎ?

M: K'uĭ seung-tong t'aân-paāk, ĭ-ch'ế ka sheũng yat ti hôp leĭ kǎ kaaĭ-shik.

K: K'uĭ tui Chung-Kūng yaũ mat p'ai-p'ing mǎ?

M: K'uĭ tui Chung-Kūng kǎ chĭng-ch'aāk t'ūng shaú-tuēn to yaũ p'ai-p'ing. K'uĭ kǎ fan-sik keĭ chún-k'òk. Ngaân-kwong keĭ kau, p'ai-p'ing tak keĭ t'au-ch'it.

K: K'uĭ tui Chung-Kwòk taaĭ-lūk kǎ ts'ing-yĭng yaũ faăt-piú ĭ-kĭn mǎ?

M: K'uĭ wâ taaĭ-lūk kǎ yǎn-mǎn hó kaan-foó. K'uĭ yaũ chí-ch'ut tsoĭ kĭk-kuēn chuế-ĭ-ché kǎ t'it-t'aĭ chi hǎ, yǎn-mǎn mǒ tsẓ-yaũ. K'uĭ-teĭ kǎ sz-seúng to shaú haân-chai.

K: Tui-ue faán kūng kǎ oôt-tūng, k'uĭ chi-tò se-shiú mǎ?

M: K'uĭ chí-haĭ chi-tò shiũ-shiũ, yan-waĭ k'uĭ wâ mǒ kei-ooĭ ts'aam-ka shòh-yaũ kǎ oôt-tūng.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- K: Tui-ue k'ui hai Meĩ-Kwòk kè ts'an-shûk, p'aăng-yaũ táng-táng. Neĩ heùng k'ui măn mĩng-paāk meĩ ả?
- M: Ngõh chũng meĩ t'ai-k'ập ni yat-yeũng, táng yat-chân* ngõh ooĩ kiủ k'ui hoi yat cheung mĩng-taan peĩ ngõh.
- K: Kan-kuĩ neĩ kè koon-ch'aat, k'ui hỏh m-hỏh-ĩ tsô yat kỏh chĩng-fỏd chĩng-yăn ne?
- M: Ni kỏh măn-t'ai, ngõh chũng iủ ch'it-tai t'iu-ch'a-kwỏh chỉ hỏh-ĩ k'uet-tĩng.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you say he is not prejudiced, you must be blind.
 2. They will restrict your activities until they have thoroughly investigated your loyalty.
 3. If my observation is correct, he is working under the Red Flag.
 4. When we talk about the Facists, we have to mention totalitarianism.
 5. Please do not give any contrary opinion in your speech.
 6. Under the iron hand of the communist regime, the people experienced extreme hardship.
 7. I don't know how to describe her. All I can say is that she is beautiful.
 8. As a matter of fact, I think your investigation is not thorough enough, and I hope you will do better next time.
 9. If you want to analyze the world situation, you have to know a great deal about it first.
 10. The price is quite reasonable, and I will give you a 10% discount if you take two.
 11. I am a follower of capitalism, and I don't mind to be rich.
 12. You are quite right about the matter, and your foresight is excellent.
 13. I will announce my plan tomorrow night at the meeting.
- Are you interested?

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This may be a reasonable explanation, but will you believe it?
15. I am a faithful believer, but I am not superstitious.
16. Our investigation is quite thorough, and I suggest you had better cooperate with us.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1. poón-yān this person; I myself; oneself;
 poón 'origin; source; native; I,
 this, we'; AN for book,
 documents etc.
2. tsíp-shaû to receive, accept
3. sùn-t'ò believer; follower; disciple,
 AN kòh
4. hūng-k'eī chí-hâ under the red flag (communism);
 k'eī 'flag'
5. seung-tong fairly; quite; proper; correspon-
 ding to, i.e., k'uī seung-tong hō,
 'he is quite good'
6. kaaī-shik explanation; to explain;
 interpretation; to interpret
7. ngaān-kwong opinion; foresight; good judgment
8. fan-sik to analyze, decompose; analytical;
 analysis
9. t'au-ch'it thorough; thoroughly; thoroughness;
 to understand thoroughly
10. faāt-piū to give forth (opinion); to
 express, announce
11. kīk-k'uēn chuē-î totalitarianism
12. t'it-t'ai under the hoof; iron hand; t'ai
 'hoof'

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 13. t'aī-k'âp | to mention, say, syn: <u>k'ông-k'âp</u> |
| 14. koon-ch'aăt | observation; to observe, look, study |
| 15. ch'it-taī | thoroughly; thoroughness, syn: <u>t'aũ-ch'it</u> (See Les 10:9) |
| 16. chung-shăt | loyal; honest; faithful; true-hearted; integrity; honesty |
| 17. haân-chai | to limit, restrict; restriction; limitation, i.e., <u>k'uĩ k'ê haâng-tũng shaũ haân-chai</u> , 'his action is restricted' (See <u>hũng-chai</u> , Les 7:24) |
| 18. maăng-mũk | blind; blindly; blindness; <u>maăng</u> 'blind'; <u>mũk</u> 'eye' |
| 19. p'in-sam | bias, partial; prejudiced; unfair; prepossessed; i.e., <u>k'uĩ p'in-sam</u> 'he is prejudiced'; <u>m-hố p'in sam</u> 'don't be prejudiced'; <u>p'in</u> 'leaning toward one side' |

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

379

戒 *kaai*: to warn;
caution; to
abstain
戒酒 *kaai tsau*: ab-
tain from
spirit or wine
戒煙 *kaai in*: give up
smoking
戒嚴 *kaai-im*: curfew
戒指 *kaai-chí*: ring
(finger)

228

伏 *fuk*: to prostrate;
to overcome
埋伏 *mai-fuk*: to am-
bush
伏兵 *fuk-ping*: an
ambush

806

擺 *paai*: to display;
to arrange; to
vibrate.
擺開 *paai hoi*: to
spread out; to
display.
擺布 *paai-pò*: to direct;
to show.

戒 伏 擺

戒 伏 擺

901

判 *p'ònn*: to judge;
to decide.
判決 *p'ònn-k'wàt*: a
decision; decree;
determination.
判斷 *p'ònn-tuàn*: to give
judgment; to
be of opinion.

1835

匠 *tseung*: mechanic;
worker; artisan.
木匠 *muk tseung*: car-
penter.
石匠 *shék tseung*: stone-
cutter.

判 匠

判 匠

READING MATERIAL

787

胡 oō: how; why; Mongol.

胡椒 oō-tsiu: pepper.

胡鬧 oō-naaŋ: to make a row.

1358

懂 tung: to understand.

懂得 tung tak: to understand.

不懂人事 pat tung yān-sŋ: slow witted; unreasonable

762

粘 nīm: to adhere; glutinous; sticky.

粘實 nīm shāt: to paste it tight.

粘米 chim mǎi: ordinary rice.

胡

懂

粘

胡 懂 粘

胡

懂

粘

粘

638

馬廬 15: a donkey; ass.

馬廬子 15-tsŋ: donkey; ass.

135

錘 ch'ui: a hammer to pound; scale; weight

鐵錘 t'it ch'ui: a hammer

錘爛 ch'ui-lan: hammer to pieces

驢

馬 錘

驢 錘

驢 錘

錘

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

馬明 ching 探約定李大年 在 t'au 工之 日
 , 到 其 辦 事 室 詳 細 k'ing 談 人 之 根 底 之 目 的 ,
 想 ch'it 年 將 李 大 年 必 要 無 偏 心 員 所 以 , 李 要 之
 知 道 李 大 年 是 否 共 產 黨 或 t'aán 共 之
 人 .

李 大 年 接 受 過 馬 列 學 說 , 與 毛 Chaāk 東
 之 新 民 主 義 等 等 在 中 國 之 時 , 亦 受 過
 中 共 政 府 政 治 訓 練 , 但 係 李 批 評
 年 本 人 非 常 對 於 共 產 黨 之 理 之 忠 實
 , 並 非 目 接 受 所 以 相 信 他 不 是
 信 徒 .

WRITING MATERIAL

94

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, neĩ tở Meĩ-Kwòk chi haũ, yaũ mỗ t'ũng kũng-ch'aan tống tsĩp-chuk-kwòh ả?
- Leĩ: Kan-kuĩ ngỗh shỗh chi-tở kẻ, ngỗh mỗ t'ũng kũng-ch'aan tống tsĩp-chuk-kwòh. Pat-kwòh, ngỗh haãng shuẽn* kẻ shĩ-haũ, ts'ang-king yập kwòh hoĩ-uẽn kung-ooĩ*.
- M: K'ui-teĩ haĩ m-haĩ tsỗh-k'ing fân-tsẻ ả?
- L: K'ui-teĩ hỏh-nãng haĩ tsỗh-k'ing fân-tsẻ, pat-kwòh, i-ka ngỗh mỗ haãng shuẽn*, yĩk mỗ kaau ooĩ-faĩ hó noĩ lỏh.
- M: Neĩ keĩ-shĩ haãng shuẽn*, haĩ pin kaan lũn-shuẽn kung-sz tsô kung ả?
- L: Ngỗh tũk-chỏh saam-kỏh hỏk-k'eĩ taaĩ-hỏk, yan-waĩ mỗ ts'ĩn* kaĩ-tsũk, shỏh-ĩ t'ĩng hỏk. Yaũ yan-waĩ mỗ k'eĩ-t'a shik-hỏp kẻ kung-tsỏk, shỏh-ĩ t'ũng T'aaĩ-P'ĩng-Yeũng-Lũn-Shuẽn Kung Sz tsô haãng shuẽn*.
- M: Neĩ haãng pin yat-chẻk shuẽn ả?
- L: Kỏh chẻk shuẽn kiủ-tsô "Mỏng-Tsẻ-Leĩ", haĩ fỏh shuẽn, loĩ-wỏng Saam-Faãn-Shĩ t'ũng Yắt-Pỏn, Heung-Kỏng táng teĩ. Ngỗh haãng-chỏh lủk ts'aat shuĩ shuẽn. Yat-kaủ-ngẻ-paắt nĩn lủk-uẻt, ngỗh yan-waĩ pẻng-chỏh yat taaĩ ch'eũng, tsaũ haĩ kỏh-chân-shĩ ts'ẻ-chỏh kung.
- M: Neĩ haãng shuẽn* loĩ-ooĩ Meĩ Kwòk, Uẻn-Tung kẻ shĩ-haũ, yaũ mỗ tsaủ-sz laũ-shuĩ, "tsỏk-kaan faãn-foh" ả?
- L: Ngỗh mỗ tsô kwòh ni ti kỏm kẻ yẻ. Yaũ-shĩ ngỗh taaĩ shiủ-shiủ tsẻ-keĩ yũng kẻ Chung-Kwòk yeũk-ts'oi, yĩk king-kwòh

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hoi-kwaan shui-uên kím-ch'á, ín-haû taai sheùng ngôn.

M: Neĩ i-ka hái pin-shuê tsô kung, mooĩ kòh uêt yaũ keĩ toh
tsĩn* yâp sik á?

L: Ngõh i-ka hái Ma-Kít Kaai i-paák-saam-shâp-hô yat-kaan lõ-
faan ts'aan-kcôn shuê tsô kung. Mooĩ kòh uêt ch'ui-chóh
fa-leĩ chi ngoĩ, yaũ saam-paák man kóm sheùng-hâ*.

M: Ts'ing neĩ hái ni cheung chí sheùng-pĩn sé ts'ing-ch'ôh neĩ
tsê-keĩ kè sing-mĩng, nĩn-sui, teĩ-chĩ, t'ũng tò Meĩ-Kwòk
chi haû neĩ shóh tsô-kwòh kè kòk-chúng kung-tsòk.

L: Ts'ing neĩ m-hó kóng tak kóm faai.

M: Tui-m-chuê. Neĩ chũng iù sé mĩng neĩ mooĩ kòh lõ-paán kè
sing-mĩng, k'ui-teĩ kè teĩ-chĩ, i-k'âp tsô kung kè yât-k'eĩ.

L: Chũng yaũ mà?

M: Ts'ing neĩ shũn-pĩn hái ni cheung chí haû-pĩn sé maaĩ neĩ
kè chĩk-haĩ ts'an-shũk kè sing-mĩng, teĩ-chĩ i-k'âp
kwaan-haĩ.

L: Hó la.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. A good citizen will abide by the law.
2. You can begin your investigation right now.
3. I can say that all members of my immediate family have not violated any law.
4. She will quit her job by the end of the year.
5. He is an honorable person, and he doesn't mind if he had to sacrifice a little for good cause.
6. When did you quit school and for what reason?
7. I didn't contact him at all. He came to see me.
8. Are you a member of the seaman's union?
9. She will continue her study in Europe next year.
10. He is a member of our organization but he had not paid any dues since last year.
11. This house is most suitable. What is the rent?
12. This is my second trip, but I still don't know all the rules on board the ship.
13. Did you have anything to do with the other unions?
14. This semester will end soon, but I still have no plans for the future.
15. Smuggling is prohibited in every country.
16. I will not contact you for a while. But if anything comes up, I will let you know.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. tsip-chuk | to contact; to get in touch with |
| 2. hoî-uên kung-ooî* | seaman's union, AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 3. ooî-fai | dues; (membership dues) |
| 4. hòk-k'eî | semester; academic period of study;
AN <u>kòh</u> |
| 5. kai-tsûk | to continue; consecutive; uninter-
mittant; i.e., <u>k'uí kai-tsûk tûk-</u>
<u>shue</u> 'he continues his study' |
| 6. t'ing-hòk | to quit school; to discontinue
schooling |
| 7. shik-hòp | suitable; appropriate; fitting |
| 8. shuí | trip; run (number of time) |
| 9. ts'2-kung | to quit a job; to resign one's job |
| 10. tsaú-sz laû-shuí | to smuggle, (literally: smuggling
and avoid paying taxes) |
| 11. "tsòk-kaan faân-foh" | to transgress the law; violation
of law; to be a traitor |
| 12. fa-leî | tips, syn: <u>tá-sheúng</u> |
| 13. chík-haî ts'an-shûk | immediate members of the family |
| 14. kòò-chuê | employer |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1155

挑 t'iu: to bear a load; to choose; to pick out; to irritate; to provoke; to mix up.

挑夫 t'iu-foo: a coolie.

挑選 t'iu-suan: to select; to choose.

挑動 t'iu tung: to stir up.

890

撲 p'òk: to strike down; to rush against.

撲滅 p'òk-mit: to extinguish.

122

沒 mo8t: to perish; loss; to (Mandarin)

埋沒 mai-mo8t: hidden; unknown.

沒收 mo8t-shau: to be confiscated.

挑

撲

沒

挑

撲

沒

挑

撲

沒

沒

10

猜 ch'ai: to guess, suspect.

猜謎 ch'ai-mī: to guess riddles

猜想 ch'ai-sung: to conjecture

猜枚 ch'ai-mo8t: morra (game of guessing at fingers held up)

560

棍 kwàn. a stick; club; rod.

一條棍 yat t'iu kwàn: a stick; a cane

光棍 kwong-kwàn: rascal.

棍徒 kwàn t'ò: ruffian; rowdy.

棍騙 kwàn-p'ìn: to cheat.

猜

棍

猜

棍

猜

棍

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

22

抓 chāu: to scratch

抓爛 chāu-lān: to lacerate

抓搔 chāu-sā: to scratch

267

稀 hēi: few; far apart; watery

稀疏 hēi-shū: wide apart

稀稀地 hēi-hēi-tēi: sparsely; watery.

52

桌 ch'ek: table; stand.

抓

稀

桌

卓

抓

稀

桌

抓

稀 卓

卓

1446

恩 yān: kindness; grace; favor.

恩人 yān-yān: benefactor; patron.

恩惠 yān-wai: grace; bounty.

585

犁 lāi: a plow; to plow.

犁田 lāi t'īn: to plow.

犁耙 lāi-p'ā: a harrow.

恩

恩

恩

犁

犁

犁

犁

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

馬明對於李大年喺美國嘅行動，亦想
查問多少，尤其是要睇佢有冇同共產黨發
生過關係。大年話，佢有同共產黨接chuk
過。雖然喺一間輪船公司做過行船，向來
冇作奸犯科，亦有走私lau稅。

馬明聽大年所講，覺得滿意，就取出
幾張表格紙，請佢將姓名，年歲，地址同
做過嘅工作，雇主嘅姓名與地址，直系親
屬等等，詳細寫清楚。

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

挑	Character Number 1155				Radical Number 64			
	Stroke Number 9				才, 手			
	一	才	扌	扌	扌	扌	挑	挑
撲	Character Number 890				Radical Number 64			
	Stroke Number 15				才, 手			
	一	才	扌	扌'	扌''	扌'''	扌'''	撲
沒	Character Number 722				Radical Number 85			
	Stroke Number 7				氵, 水			
	丶	㇀	㇀	㇀	㇀	沒	沒	
棍	Character Number 560				Radical Number 75			
	Stroke Number 12				才, 木			
	一	才	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	棍
恩	Character Number 1446				Radical Number 61			
	Stroke Number 10				心			
	一	冂	冂	冂	冂	恩	恩	恩
恩	Character Number 1446				Radical Number 61			
	Stroke Number 10				心			
	一	冂	冂	冂	冂	恩	恩	恩

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mă: Leĩ Sin-Shaang, ngõh 1-ka seúng măn-hă neĩ kwaan-ue Fong Tsòh-Chĩ kè sê.

Leĩ: Hó à.

M: Ts'ing măn neĩ tui-ue k'ui kè pool-kíng shūk m-shūk à?

L: Ngõh m-hai hó shūk, pat-kwòh t'eng-măn wă k'ui hai heung-hă ch'ut-shai, sai-lǒ-koh kè shĩ-haũ, k'ui poon ch'ut-hui Shaang-Shēng chuê, hai Shaang-Shēng tūk shue.

M: K'ui hai Shaang-Shēng tūk shue tūk tò tai keĩ nĩn-k'ap à?

L: T'eng-măn-kóng, k'ui tūk tò ko-chung kè shĩ-haũ, tsaũ lai Meĩ-Kwòk, seung-sùn k'ui chung meĩ pat-íp.

M: K'ui yaũ mat tâk-pít kè shĩ-hò t'ung oôt-tung à?

L: K'ui kóng-kwòh peĩ ngõh t'eng, k'ui wă k'ui tsui chung-i măn-hòk, ts'aam-ka-kwòh hó keĩ kòh tūk-shue-ooĩ*, 1-ch'ê shĩ-sheũng heung pò-koón t'ung tsaáp-chĩ-shě t'aũ kó.

M: Tui-ue ni ti tūk-shue-ooĩ*, tsaáp-chĩ-shě táng táng kè sǐng-chat, neĩ mǐng m-mǐng-paāk à?

L: Hó naãn kóng. Pat-kwòh p'ó-t'ung lai-kóng, Chung Kwòk măn-yān kè shang-oôt toh-shò ts'ing-foó, tsòh-k'ing kè yān yĩk yaũ, shòh-ĩ yaũ ti tūk-shue-ooĩ*, tsaáp-chĩ shě hai Kung-Tóng kè moón-mĩn tsó-chik.

M: Fong Tsòh-Chĩ lai-chóh Meĩ-Kwòk chi haũ, yaũ mat oôt-tung à?

L: K'ui lai-chóh Meĩ-Kwòk chi haũ, yat-fong-mĩn pò-tsaáp Ying-Măn, lĩng yat-fong-mĩn, tsô tūk shue kung. Fòng shuê-kà kè

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

shī-haû, k'ui yaû huî uên-haû tsô kung. Kan-kuî ngǝh shǝh
chī kǝ k'ui tǝ Meī-Kwǝk ch'oh-k'eī, mǝ mat tāk-pīt kǝ oôt-
tūng.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The pictures on this bulletin board were drawn by students of the 2nd grade.
2. The life of a Chinese farmer is very hard, and only a few have a chance to go to school.
3. The purpose of this study group is to help you to catch up with your studies.
4. I like to make friends with younger people.
5. You need a lot of remedial study, and I am sure you can do it at home.
6. When you deliver the merchandise here, I will pay you then.
7. This is one of my hobbies, but my wife does not like it at all.
8. Please remember to write your name and address when you submit articles to our newspaper.
9. My hobbies are reading and football.
10. I don't know his father but I have heard a great deal about him.
11. Living in the village is very inconvenient; I plan to move to the city next month.
12. You don't have to report to the police when you change your address, but for your own convenience, you may notify the post office.
13. Since you don't know her background thoroughly, you should be more careful of what you say.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1. pooi-king background AN kòh; an individual's general education or culture
2. heung-hâ the village, a residence established in the village; abbr., heung
3. poon to move to an other place; to move
4. heùng-loi hitherto; up to this time; till now
5. shì-hò hobby; a particular liking; natural inclination
6. mǎn-hôk literature
7. tûk-shue ooî* study group; study club, AN kòh
8. t'aũ kó to submit article (for publication); kó, 'rough draft; original copy'
9. ch'oh-k'eī early period or stage
10. sîng-chat nature (of animate things); disposition; temperment
11. pố-tsaáp remedial study; to take additional instruction
12. uēn-haú farm, plantation, AN kòh
13. ts'ing-foó poverty stricken; simple and hard (life) i.e., k'ui kè shaang-oôt hò ts'ing-foó, 'he is poverty stricken'
14. nīn-k'ap grade, (a division of school classified according to the progress of students); i.e., siú-hôk yat-nīn-k'ap

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

284

抱 p'ò: to embrace;
to carry in arms;
to cherish.

抱病 p'ò pēng: to be ill.

抱歉 p'ò-hip: I regret;
I am sorry.

16

賺 chān: earn,
gain, to make
profit.

賺錢 chān-ts'īn to
earn money.

賺個 chān-yung to
make a com-
mission.

338

姨 ī: maternal aunt
(1) sister-in-law

姨母 ī-mō: elder maternal
aunt

姨媽 ī-mā: elder maternal
aunt

姨丈 ī-cheung: husband
of maternal aunt

姨表 ī-piū: maternal
first cousins

抱

賺

姨

抱 賺 姨

抱

賺

姨

姨

1344

奪 tuēt: to take by
force; to take
away.

奪去 tuēt hui: to take
away by force.

奪回 tuēt ooi: to get
back by force.

830

憑 p'āng: proof; to
lean on; trust
in.

憑據 p'āng-kuī: proof;
evidence.

文憑 mēn-p'āng: diploma;
certificate.

奪

憑

奪

憑

奪

憑

憑

READING MATERIAL

1346

堆 tui: heap; mass;
pile; to heap.

草堆 ts'ó tui: a stack
of straw.

堆塞 tui-sak: to block
up; to ob-
struct.

1433

禍 wón: calamity;
woe; misfortune.

惹禍 yě wón: to bring
misfortune on
oneself.

禍根 wón kan: the seed
of misfortune.

1431

鍋 woh: pot; boiler;
pan; caldron.

煖鍋 nuén woh: heater
for wine or
food.

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

23

掉 chaaú: to row,
propel

掉艇 chaaú-tíng: to
row a boat

掉槳 chaaú-tséung:
to pull an oar

1177

塗 t'ó: to daub; to
blot out; mire;
dirt.

塗污 t'ó oo: to besmear.

塗改 t'ó koi: to alter.

掉

塗

掉 塗

掉 塗

掉 塗

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

馬明係講
之後，方
歷史，老
嘅，本
自己，來
完，Tsòh
講，問
大，查
李，佢
就向佢
相識好
好熟，不
好野，過
老李好
合作，知
道七野，
就講

住學方稿產
城文地投共
省歡嘅社係
係，佢喜組
世，佢娛雜
出，國文館
下，美嘅報
鄉，黎常向
中國就時字
中業，文烈
係，畢後嘅
方，未之寫
老，重美時
話，中到平
佢，高以論
過，所入言
黨

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

抱	Character Number 884 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 8 扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌'	扌	扌	扌	抱
賺	Character Number 16 Radical Number 154 Stroke Number 17 貝							
	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	賺
	賺	賺	賺	賺	賺	賺	賺	賺
姨	Character Number 338 Radical Number 38 Stroke Number 9 女							
	女	女	女	女	女	女	女	姨
	姨							
奪	Character Number 1344 Radical Number 37 Stroke Number 14 大							
	一	ナ	大	太	太	太	太	奪
	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪	奪
憑	Character Number 830 Radical Number 61 Stroke Number 16 心							
	心	心	心	心	心	心	心	憑
	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mă: Kan-kuì neĩ shóh chi-tò kè, Fong Tsòh-chí hái Meĩ-Kwòk yaũ ti mat chik-hai ts'an-shûk à?
- Leĩ: Ch'ui-chóh k'ui kè foô-ts'an chi ngoi, ngóh m-chi-tò k'ui chung yaũ mi-yě ts'an-yân hái ni tô.
- M: K'ui chung yaũ k'eĩ-t'a kè ts'an-ts'ik hái Meĩ-Kwòk mã?
- L: Tui-ue ni kìn sê, ngóh m-ts'ing-ch'óh. Ngóh hó-ts'z kìn-kwòh yat-leũng-kòh t'ũng k'ui t'ũng-ts'uen kè shuk paak. Pat-kwòh hóh-năng hái hó shoh kè ts'an-shûk, mǎ mat ts'an-mat kwaan-hai kè.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui t'ũng fōng* chuê kè shī-hau hái mat nín mat uêt? Kóh chân-shī neĩ-teĩ hái pin-shuê chuê à?
- L: Kóh chân-shī hái yat-kaú-ng-saam nín kaú uêt. Tsik-hai ngóh tūk taaĩ-hók tai i kòh hók-k'eĩ. Ngóh t'ũng Tsòh-Chí hái K'eĩ-Leĩ Kaai kaáp Shī-Tak-Tún Kaai kóh kaan paak-măn* chuê.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui hái kóh shuê chuê-chóh keĩ-noĩ à?
- L: Ngóh-teĩ yat-ts'ai chuê-chóh yat nín kòm sheũng hâ*, hau-loĩ yan-wai ngóh pēng-chóh, yaũ t'ing-chóh hók, shóh-ĩ ngóh tsê-keĩ poon-hoi chuê.
- M: Neĩ t'ũng k'ui chuê kè shī-hau, pin kòh hái k'ui kè p'aang-yaũ à?
- L: Chui-chóh keĩ kòh hái ngóh-teĩ taaĩ-ka kè t'ũng-hók chí ngoi, ngóh m-shik k'ui ti p'aang-yaũ. K'ui ti p'aang-yaũ hó shiú lai wán k'ui. K'ui yaũ hó shiú ts'ing p'aang-yaũ lai ts'òh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ui kóh-chân-shī yaũ mat oôt-tûng ả?
- L: K'ui kóh-chân-shī hó chung-ỉ ts'aam-ka kòk chúng oôt-tûng, yaũ-k'eĩ-shī hai ts'ing-nĩn fong-mĩn kẻ.
- M: Ts'ing neĩ tseung neĩ shóh keĩ-tak kẻ t'uẽn-t'ai kẻ mễng* kóng peĩ ngỗh t'eng.
- L: Ỉn-shī ngỗh yat-kỏh to m-keĩ tak waak-chẻ ch'ỉ hả ngỗh nỏm-tỏ chỉ kóng peĩ neĩ tẻng; hó mà?
- M: Hỏ ả. Neĩ nỏm-tỏ chi-haũ, ts'ing neĩ hoi-lĩt yat-cheung mĩng-taan peĩ ngỗh.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to invite you to attend a meeting of our organization this coming Sunday.
2. Who are you? What can I do for you?
3. She is waiting for me at the corner of Jackson and Stockton Streets.
4. They are related, but I don't know whether they are close or distant relatives.
5. Please make a list of things you want, and I will try to get them for you when I go to Hong Kong.
6. This list includes not only his close associates but also most of his relatives.
7. He thinks that it is very difficult to go on with scholastic pursuits when there are so many beautiful girls around.
8. I have no immediate relatives in the U.S.
9. I would like to visit him in Hong Kong but he moved away already.
10. My apartment is very small. It has one bedroom, one sitting room, a kitchen and a restroom.
11. In China, the descendants of the same ancestors live in the same village.
12. I think I understand the youths better than most of you.
13. Both of you will come with me to investigate a murder case.
14. We study the past as well as the present.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. When you visit me please bring your family with you.
16. Do you recognize the girl standing at the corner over there?

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1. chîk-haî direct line of succession; direct descendants
2. ts'an shûk relative, AN kòh; i.e., k'uí haî ngõh kè ts'an-shûk
3. ts'an-yân relative; immediate relative; next of kin, AN kòh; syn: ts'an-shûk
(See Les 13.2)
4. ts'uen village, AN t'iu
5. shuk-paák father's younger brother and older brother; uncle; a courteous way to address persons having the same surname
6. p'aak-mân*
(transliteration) apartment, AN kaán or kòh
7. poon-hoi to move away (See Les 12.3)
8. ts'ing-nîn fong-mîn in regards to youth; the youth,
(in this respect) ts'ing-nîn, youth;
fong-mîn, 'in respect to; phase;
point of view; side; aspect'
9. hôk-shût ín-kaû scholastic pursuit; pursuit of
knowledge; hòk-shût, 'learning;
scholarship'; ín-kaû 'to study;
research; to examine thoroughly

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 10. hoi-lî | to list; to make a list |
| 11. mîng-taan | a listing; list of names |
| 12. shoh | to separate; separated; scattered;
distant; loosely |
| 13. ts'an-mât | dear; intimate; close, syn: <u>ts'an-oi</u> |
| 14. kaáp | to press together; to pick up
(with sticks) |
| 15. t'uēn-t'ai | organization; a body of persons
united for special purpose; i.e.,
club, union; society etc; AN <u>kôh</u> ;
syn: <u>shě-t'uēn</u> (See Les 2.21) |

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

642

- 累 *lúi*: to involve;
to embarrass;
to accumulate.
連累 *lín-lúi*: to involve
some one.
受累 *shāu lúi*: implicat-
ed.
拖累 *t'oh lúi*: to involve
other.

1499

- 勇 *yǔng*: bravery; dar-
ing, courage.
勇敢 *yǔng-kóm*: bravery;
courage.
勇氣 *yǔng-héi*: brave
spirit; valor.

1046

- 喪 *sòng*: mourning;
to lament a
funeral.
喪事 *sòng sî*: funeral
affair.
喪禮 *sòng lǎi*: funeral
rites.
喪失 *sòng-shat*: deprived
of.
喪氣 *sòng héi*: crest-
fallen; downcast.

累

累

累

勇

勇

勇

喪

喪

喪

喪

45

- 遮 *che*: to cover, an
umbrella (Cl. pa)
雨遮 *yǔ che*: umbrella
遮住 *che-chuê*: cover
over; conceal

916

- 羞 *sau, ch'au*: to put
to shame; to
feel ashamed.
羞耻 *sau ch'í*: shame.
羞辱 *sau-yúk*: to insult;
to put to shame.

遮

遮

遮

羞

羞

羞

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

13

2

澤 *chāk*: benefits,
moist, fertile.
潤澤 *yūn-chāk*:
healthy, robust

挨 *ai*: toward;
against.
挨晚 *ai-mǎn*:
towards
evening

499
稈 *kón*: stubble;
straw.
禾稈 *wōh-kón*: rice
straw.
掃稈 *sò kón*: a straw
broom.

澤

挨

稈

澤 挨 稈

259

瞎 *hāt*: blind
瞎眼 *hāt agān*: blind

371

稼 *kà*: to sow grain;
(ka) agricultural
work

稼穡 *kà-shik*: farming;
sowing and reaping

稼穡艱難 *kà-shik kaun-naān*:
the toils of a
farmer's life

瞎

稼

瞎 稼

118

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

知係重有就
 只或者，
 大年，
 李，
 屬二，
 親加省，
 方係美，
 治，
 Tsòh
 於一個父親叔伯，
 關有一同村，
 佢有兩個，
 道一唔清楚啦。

關住青，
 嘅同種間，
 方家各時，
 老大做有，
 同，
 己候老，
 自時，
 佢嘅時，
 講學之議，
 所讀同參加，
 年深左右時去，
 李大深左右時去，
 李好左常時，
 根據唔算年，
 係亦約活動數，
 打波。

參日
 所遞
 方得
 記得
 記唔
 否時
 是現
 年話
 大年
 問大
 明大
 馬稱
 最後
 最後
 體名
 團然
 嘅倒
 加想

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

累	Character Number 642		Radical Number 102	
	Stroke Number 11		田	
	一	冂	冂	田
勇	Character Number 1499		Radical Number 19	
	Stroke Number 9		力	
	フ	マ	マ	弓
喪	Character Number 1046		Radical Number 30	
	Stroke Number 12		口	
	一	十	十	𠂇
遮	Character Number 45		Radical Number 162	
	Stroke Number 15		走，走	
	、	一	广	尸
羞	Character Number 916		Radical Number 123	
	Stroke Number 11		羊，羊	
	、	、	二	三

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mã: Fong Tsòh-Chî lei-hoi hôk-haaû chi haû, k'uĩ hai pin shuê tsô kung à?
- Leĩ: K'uĩ hó-ts'z hai yat-kaan shuên-ch'óng tsô kung.
- M: Neĩ chi m-chi-tò hai pin yat-kaan shuên-ch'óng à?
- L: Ngõh m-hai keĩ ts'ing-ch'òh. T'eng-măn wâ kòh kaan shuên-ch'óng hai tui-mìn hoĩ kòh pin.
- M: K'uĩ yaũ mat chik-wai à? Hai pin kòh pô-fân à?
- L: Ni ti ngõh chan hai m-chi lòh.
- M: K'uĩ i-ka chùng hai kòh shuê tsô kung mà?
- L: K'uĩ chùng hai kòh shuê tsô. T'eng-măn kóng, k'uĩ m-chi ka-chòh yăn-kung, i-ch'ê shing-chòh k'ap.
- M: Neĩ kóng kwòh, k'uĩ hai kung-ooĩ* hó oôt-tùng; hai mà?
- L: Mỗ-ts'òh. K'uĩ hai kung-ooĩ* ch'ut-tsik kòk chúng wai-uên-ooĩ*, kai-waak kòk yeung oôt-tùng.
- M: Neĩ tìm chi-tò k'uĩ hai kung-ooĩ* oôt-tùng kè ts'ing-ying à?
- L: Ngõh yaũ yat-kòh hó p'aang-yaũ yik hai kòh kòh kung-ooĩ* ooĩ-uên. K'uĩ shi-shi t'ai-k'áp Tsòh-Chî kè s2, shòh-i ngõh chi-tò se-shiú.
- M: Ch'uĩ-chòh T'ong-Yăn Faũ kè shě-t'uên t'ung kung-ooĩ* chi ngoi, k'uĩ chùng yaũ mat tâk-pit kè oôt-tùng mà?
- L: Ngõh seung-sùn mỗ mat lòh.
- M: Kan-kuĩ neĩ shòh chi kè pin yat-kòh hai k'uĩ tsui-hó kè p'aang-yaũ à?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: T'ōng-Yān Faû kóh kóh Wōh-P'ing Shě ti shě-uōn to haî k'ui kě hó p'aāng-yaũ. Yaũ-k'eî-shî shě-cheúng Leūng Hín-Leî haî t'ūng k'ui tsui ts'an-mât kě.
- M: Leî Sin-Shaang, ngōh hó toh-tsê neî kě pong-mōng. Tui-ue tsô ching-yān kě mân-t'ai, táng ngōh-teî in-kaũ-kwōh chi haũ, tsoi t'ung-chi neî.
- L: Hó hó, uē-kwōh sui-iũ ngōh, m-koi neî tsó-ti t'ung-chi ngōh.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I like to do some research on the background of all the organizations in Chinatown.
2. If she needs my help. I am sure she will inform me in advance.
3. Henry and George are very close. I wonder if they are related.
4. For the sake of security, only members of the committee are permitted to attend this special meeting.
5. Members of this committee are required to pay \$10.00 and \$20.00 for the non-members.
6. My boss also mentioned about this new procedure, but many people thought that it was too drastic.
7. She was promoted to a new position, but her salary remained the same.
8. His wages are very small, and sometimes he had to borrow money from his friends.
9. You can go across the bay by boat, or by the bridge.
10. It was a pity that I had no time to talk to her before she left for the Orient.
11. The position is not very high, but you will be your own boss.
12. I always want to save a part of my wages, but I have never been able to do it.
13. If you haven't paid the dues, you are not permitted to attend this committee meeting of our union.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. As soon as I mentioned your name, they treated me like a king.
15. We will notify you by a postcard or by phone, if necessary.
16. It is too dangerous here. My advice to you is that you leave this island as soon as possible.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1. leī-hoi to leave, depart, separate; k'ui
tsôk-yât leī-hoi ni-shuê* 'he left
here yesterday'
2. tui-mîn hoí across the bay; on the other side
of the river-bank; tui-mîn,
opposite; across; face to face'
3. chik-waî position (job); post; AN kòh
4. pô-fân portion; part; section; branch of
an organization; AN kòh
5. yăn-kung wage; salary; pays; remuneration;
syn: kung-kam
6. shing k'ap to promote to a higher grade;
advancement in grade; promotion
7. kung-ooî* labor union; workers' organization
AN kòh
8. ch'ut tsîk to attend; to be present
9. waí-uên-ooî* committee
10. t'aī-k'âp mentioned; to bring up the matter;
a.f., kóng-k'âp
11. shě-cheúng head of an organization; AN kòh
12. shě-uên member of an organization; AN kòh
13. ts'an-mât close; intimate; dear; associated
in close personal relations

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 14. 1n-kaù | to study; to do research |
| 15. t'ung-chi | to notify, inform; notification |
| 16. sui-iù | to need, want, require; necessity;
requirement |
| 17. shě-t'uēn | organization; a body of persons
united for a specific purpose; a.f.
<u>t'uēn t'ai</u> (See Les 13.20); AN <u>kòh</u> |

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

847

瓶 p'ing: pitcher;
jar; jug; vase.

花瓶 fa-p'ing: a vase.

酒瓶 tsau p'ing: wine
jar.

14

策 ch'ak: to plan,
scheme.

計策 kai-ch'ak: a
plan, a scheme

策劃 ch'ak-wak: to
plan.

323

兇 hung: violent;
malevolent;
savage

兇惡 hung-òk: wicked;
malignant

兇手 hung-shau: the
murderer

兇猛 hung-mang:
fierce

瓶

策

兇

瓶 策 兇

61

倡 Ch'eung: a leader
to promote

倡議 ch'eung-Y: to make
a motion,
to propose
(an idea).

倡亂 ch'eung-luen: to
lead an in-
surrection.

1182

朵 tóh, teú: a bunch;
a cluster; a
(flower).

一朵花 yat tóh fa: a
stem of
flower; a flower.

耳朵 Y-tóh: lobe of the
ear.

倡

朵

倡 朵

倡

朵

朵

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

752

毅 ngai: resolute;
enduring.

毅力 ngai-lik: perseverance;
grit.

毅然 ngai-in: resolutely;
determined.

767

尿 niú: urine.

尿缸 niú kong: jar for
public convenience;
urinal.

糖尿病 t'ōng-niū-pēng:
diabetes.

802

霸 pà: to rule by
force; tyrannise;
to intimidate.

霸佔 pà-chín: encroach.

霸王 pà-wāng: a tyrant.

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

霸

1070

斯 sz: this; these;
any.

斯文 sz-mān: elegant;
refined.

斯時 sz shí: at this
time.

1118

騰 t'āng: mount; to
rise; to leap;
to gallop.

騰躍 t'āng yēuk: to
leap; to gallop.

斯

騰

斯

騰

斯

騰

128

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

佢李聞工·同
人·聽人會友
工·係加員朋
廠·做但同委此
廠·位·級·種·實
一個·間·職·位·各·講·過
係·一·種·已·出·席·所·言
方面·海·何·，·朋·友·係
方·既·佢·做·好·，·位·信
業·海·楚·幾·活·一·相
職·面·清·成·績·之·由·，
在·對·唔·工·會·，
老·方·然·做·工·話·一·個
Faü
大年·，·佢·等·同
在大·話·，·此·佢

根據大年所知，「和平社」社長梁顯利係
老方最相好，最親密之朋友。

最後，馬明多謝李大年嘅幫忙，而且
話，如果需要佢做證人，一定預早通知。

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

瓶	Character Number 847		Radical Number 98	
	Stroke Number 10		瓦	
	丩	㇀	㇁	㇂
策	Character Number 14		Radical Number 118	
	Stroke Number 12		𦰩, 竹	
	ノ	ハ	㇃	㇄
兇	Character Number 323		Radical Number 10	
	Stroke Number 6		儿	
	ノ	㇅	㇆	㇇
倡	Character Number 61		Radical Number 9	
	Stroke Number 10		亻, 人	
	ノ	亻	㇈	㇉
朮	Character Number 1182		Radical Number 75	
	Stroke Number 7		朮	
	ノ	㇊	㇋	㇌

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mã: Kwaan Chuê-Yâm, ngōh seúng heùng neĩ kaán-taan pò-kò yat-hă kwaan-ue Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn tsô chĩng-yān kè t' iũ-ch' a.
- Kwaan: Hô ả. Ts'ing ts'ōh-lôk chỉ k'ing la.
- M: Kan-kuĩ ngōh kè koon-ch'aatt, Leĩ Taaĩ-Nĩn t' ũng Fong Tsòh-Chĩ m-haĩ chi-keĩ p'ang-yaũ.
- KW: K' uĩ hōh-năng chi-tỏ Lỗ Fong kè oôt-tung. Neĩ wâ haĩ mà?
- M: Ni ti haĩ mỗ ts'ōh. Pat-kwòh k' uĩ shóh chi-tỏ kè yě, t' ũng Lỗ Fong kè ỏn-taĩ ch' a-m-toh, mỗ mat m-hốp haũ-kung.
- KW: Neĩ kóm kóng haĩ mat i-sz ả?
- M: Ngōh-teĩ i-king yaũ I-Măn-Kũk* fong-mĩn chi-tỏ Lỗ-Fong kè ka-t'ing pool-king. Ngōh-teĩ haĩ ni fong-mĩn peĩ-kaaũ Lỗ Leĩ shóh chi kè kàng-ka ts'ing-ch'ōh ts'eũng-saĩ.
- KW: K' uĩ haĩ Meĩ-Kwòh kè oôt-tung tím ả?
- M: Ni yat-ts'ang peĩ-kaaũ yaũ t' aũ-suĩ. Lỗ Leĩ kam-yat hoi yat-cheung mĩng-taan, sé-mĩng Lỗ-Fong oôt-tung kè shě-t' uẽn. Pat-kwòh, yaũ iũ faĩ yat-faan shĩ-haũ lai t' iũ-ch' a.
- KW: Uẽ-kwóh haĩ kóm, heĩ-pat-shĩ lei shĩng-kung chi lô chũng uẽn*?
- M: M-kán-iũ kè. Pat-kwòh ngōh-teĩ yaũ yat-kĩn i-ngoĩ kè shau-wôk
- KW: Haĩ mat ả?
- M: Lỗ-Leĩ haĩ Heung-Kóng táng-haũ lai Meĩ-Kwòk kè shĩ-haũ, Chung-Kũng ts'ing-pỏ-kũk fong-mĩn ts'ang-king p' aai yān t' ũng k' uĩ tsíp-t' aũ. Pat-kwòh k' uĩ k' uĩ-tsuết-chóh.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- KW: Chan kê*! Uē-kwōh haî kóm, ni ti siu-sik ying-koi t'ung-chi Luēn-Pong T'iū-Ch'ā-Kûk waâk-ché Chung-Yeung Ts'ing-Pô-Ch'uê lók.
- M: Táng ngōh ching yat kōh yaũ haî-t'úng kê pò-kò peí neĩ chi-haũ, neĩ hōh-ĩ k'uēn-ĩ paân-leĩ.
- KW: Hô hó. Toh-tsê neĩ, Lǒ-Mǎ.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You will not succeed if you don't have the necessary knowledge required for this position.
2. After intensive interrogation he was tired and became more cooperative.
3. A person has to go through all these stages before he realizes the importance of money.
4. After the agent has taken your deposition, he will send a copy to the office.
5. Since you are the Chairman, please do it as you deem necessary.
6. Concerning his testimony, I still have some doubt.
7. If that is the case, wouldn't it be an outright waste?
8. Although I suspect her, I hope it isn't true.
9. To do a thorough investigation on this case certainly would require some time.
10. I am not his best friend and I don't think he has one.
11. According to this record, you came to the U.S. with your parents before World War II.
12. Give her all the data we have in our file if she comes back.
13. Concerning this matter, I have some clues, but I am still not sure about it.
14. If you do it the way I told you, I'll see to it that your efforts are not wasted.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Maybe I am poor but I am not going to change my testimony for money.
16. Since your son becomes a father, that makes you a grandfather.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1. chi-keí p'aāng-yaũ intimate friends; best friend;
i.e., tsuì hó kè p'aāng-yaũ
2. òn-tai record; files (papers or documents);
a.f., tóng-òn
3. haú-kung 'testimony'
4. pooi-kíng background; information
5. yat-ts'āng in regard to this matter; for
this matter (literally: one floor;
a layer)
6. t'aũ-suĩ a clue; way; means; the point at
which to make a start
7. fai yat-faan shī-haũ it requires some time; it takes
time; (a)-faan AN for time
elements and works
8. heí-pat-shī isn't it so? Isn't that so? heí
(interrogative particles which
implies a dissenting answer)
9. Luēn-Pong T' iũ FBI; AN kòh
Ch' a Kùk
10. Chung-Yeung Ts' íng- CIA; AN kòh
Pò Ch' uè
11. k' uēn-ī paân-leĩ one acted on expediency; to
administer it or to carry it out
as one sees fit or deems necessary;
k' uēn-ī 'expedient; expediency'

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

12. shīng-kung

succeeded; success; accomplished;
accomplishment; achievement;
attainment

13. kung-k'ap

to supply

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

58

漲 ch'ang: to flood;
over flow.

水漲 shuǐ ch'ang: the
water rises

1119

突 tāt: to rush out;
to offend;
suddenly.

突然 tāt-in: suddenly;
without warning

突出 tāt-ch'ut: to pro-
ject.

1361

洞 tūng: to see
through; to
perceive; a cave;
cavity.

洞悉 tūng sik: to know
thoroughly.

山洞 shaan tūng: a cave;
cavern.

漲 漲 突 洞

漲 突 洞

漲 突 洞

561

菌 kw'án: mushroom;
fungus; mold.

地菌 tēi kw'án: mushroom.

微菌 mēi-kw'án: germs.

細菌 shai-kw'án: bacteria.

1120

糾 tāi: to correct; to
examine; to
connect; to
join; to comb; to
associate.

糾正 tāi-ching: to cor-
rect.

糾紛 tāi-fan: compli-
cation.

菌 糾

菌 糾

菌 糾

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

308

筐

hong: an open
basket; a
couch

竹筐

chuk hong: bam-
boo basket

筐床

hong-ch'ōng: a
square couch

567

顆

kw'óh: a kernel;
cl of small
things as
pearls, etc.;
also of trees

一顆樹

yat kw'óh shué:
one tree.

930

耍

shá: to sport;
to play.

玩耍 wǎn-shá: to play.

遊耍 yāu shá: to stroll.

筐

顆

耍

筐

筐

顆

顆

耍

耍

1482

讓

yeung: to give
away; to yield;
to resign.

讓位

yeung-wai: to give
place; to abdicate

退讓

t'ui-yeung: to
yield; to re-
tire.

1411

挖

waht: to excavate;
to dig; to
scoop up; to
gouge.

挖井

waht tséng: to
dig a well.

讓

讓

讓

挖

挖

挖

READING MATERIAL

方，民好
治想移，
Tsòh 恩同人
與景講做
年背所年
大之巨大
李方·李
，老楚以
察於清所
觀對好·
之·係同
明友唔相
馬朋，約
據己等大要
根知等底需
係動案唔
唔話局似

方 共 Pong
治 查 中 聯
Tsòh 團 時 供 給
倒 社 之 應
得 等 美
， 此 來 息
面 向 候 消
方 以 等 種
年 可 港 此 處
大 ， 香 報
李 單 在 頭 情
由 名 年 接 央
， 團 大 巨 中
過 社 李 向 及
不 既 道 人 局
動 知 派 查
活 又 曾 調

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

漲	Character Number 58		Radical Number 85	
	Stroke Number 14		氵, 水	
	丶	㇀	㇁	㇂
突	Character Number 1119		Radical Number 116	
	Stroke Number 9		宀	
	丶	㇀	㇁	㇂
洞	Character Number 1361		Radical Number 85	
	Stroke Number 9		氵, 水	
	丶	㇀	㇁	㇂
菌	Character Number 561		Radical Number 140	
	Stroke Number 12		艹, 巾	
	一	+	㇀	㇁
糾	Character Number 1120		Radical Number 120	
	Stroke Number 8		纟, 系	
	ノ	㇀	㇁	㇂

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng: Ts'ing-mân neĩ haĩ m̄-haĩ Chue Wīng-Kwaĩ Sin-Shaang à?
- Chue: Hô wâ. Neĩ haĩ pin waĩ* à?
- N: Ngõh kiũ-tsô Ng Pó-Mân, haĩ Luēn-Pong Ching-T'aam Kūk
(Luēn-Pong T'iũ-Ch'ā Kūk) kè ching-t'aam (t'iũ-ch'ā uēn).
- C: Yaũ mat chí-kaaũ à?
- N: Ngõh seúng t'iũ-ch'ā yat-hă Tsê Pan ni kôh yān. K'ui ĩ-
ts'ín t'ūng neĩ tsô kung, haĩ mả?
- C: Neĩ haĩ m̄-haĩ t'iũ-ch'ā ĩ-măn ỏn à?
- N: M̄-haĩ. M̄-haĩ t'iũ-ch'ā ĩ-măn ỏn. Haĩ Kwòk-Fōng Pô kiũ
ngõh-teĩ t'iũ-ch'ā Tsê Pan kè kung-tsòk pool-kíng.
- C: Tím-kaaĩ à?
- N: Yan-waĩ k'ui shan-ts'ing huĩ tsô Kwòk-Fōng Pô yat-kôh
chùng-iũ chik-waĩ, shóh-ĩ iũ t'iũ-ch'ā yat-hă.
- C: Neĩ seúng t'iũ-ch'ā ti mi-yě à?
- N: Tai-yat, neĩ kòk-tak Tsê Pan t'ūng neĩ tsô kung tsô-tak
tím-yeung* à?
- C: K'ui kè kung-tsòk ngõh fei-sheung chi moon-ĩ. Hóh-ĩ wâ
haĩ ngõh kè tak-lík choh-shaú.
- N: K'ui haĩ neĩ shuê tsô kung kè shĩ-haũ, t'ūng k'eĩ-t'a
kè foh-keĩ k'ing-tak maaĩ mả?
- C: K'ui hó hó yān-pán. K'ui t'ūng kôh-kôh foh-keĩ to hôp-
tak maaĩ. Haĩ yat-kôh naan tak kè foh-keĩ.
- N: K'ui tím-kaaĩ ts'2-chóh kóh fân kung à?
- C: Yan-waĩ k'ui iũ huĩ Meĩ Tung, shóh ĩ lei-hoi ni shuê.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- N: K'ui chung-i yám tsaú mà? Chung-i tó-pòk mà? Hò kaaú-saam kaaú-sei mà?
- C: K'ui hó shiú p' iū, tó, yám, ch'ui.
- N: Neĩ kòk-tak k'ui yaũ mǝ tui Meĩ-Kwòk pat-chung kǝ haǎng-wai t' ũng sz-seúng à?
- C: Ngǝh chi-tò k'ui yâp-chóh Meĩ tsik. K'ui mǝ mat tui Meĩ-Kwòk pat-chung kǝ haǎng-wai t' ũng sz-seúng.
- N: Neĩ hǝh-ĩ kǝng keĩ-kǝh tui Tsê Pan yaũ ying-shik ti yǎn kǝ sing-ming, teĩ-chĩ peĩ ngǝh chi mà?
- C: Tong-in* hǝh-ĩ la. Tǎng ngǝh lǝh cheung chí sé peĩ neĩ lǝh.
- N: Toh-tsê-saai! Toh-tsê-saai.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please don't be afraid, the police will protect you.
2. He is a man of good character, there is still a question of security to be considered.
3. Are you telling me that my assistant is not loyal?
4. He indulges in gambling, and he owes people money.
5. He resigned his present position, and he will take a position with the other company.
6. Your work is not satisfactory, you have to improve yourself.
7. She may be very friendly to you but to her colleagues she is not cooperative.
8. She came here to seek your advice on this immigration case.
9. He is a good man, and I like to see him promoted.
10. Thank you very much for your cooperation. I will come to see you again next Tuesday.
11. Dr. Chan, there is a man from the FBI to see you.
12. You are welcome, and please come again.
13. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Wong will accompany you on this trip, but you have to come back by yourself.
14. Since this is an immigration case, the FBI may not have anything to do with it.
15. The CIA, the FBI and the Immigration Department are three different government agencies.
16. I am very satisfied with his report. I think I will find the solution to the problem.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1. Wīng-Kwai; wīng kwai first name (given name);
(literally: glory and honor)
2. hó-wâ thank you; you are welcome.
Distinguish ho wâ* 'fine words; well said; propitious expression'; i.e., k'ui kóng hó wâ*
3. shan-ts'ing to apply
4. Pó-Mān transliteration for Bowman
(given name)
5. luēn-pong federal government; central government; syn: chúng-yeung
6. Ching-t'aâm kûk detective bureau; bureau of investigation; syn; t'iū ch'a kûk;
AN kòh
7. Pan; pan transliteration for Ben (given name); (literally: a guest); syn: yān-haāk; (colloq) loī-pan
(literary)
8. ī-mān ỏn immigration case, AN kīn; kòh
9. moōn-ī to satisfy; satisfactory; satisfaction; to please; ngōh hó moōn-ī 'I am pleased; I am satisfied'

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

10. tak-lîk chôh-shaú an able or indispensable assistant;
tak-lîk 'able; indispensable'; chôh-shaú 'helper; assistant'
11. k'ing-tak-maaí amiable; charming; friendly (colloq)
12. hôp-tak-maaí sociable; cooperative; easily gets
along with other people (colloq)
13. naân tak very hard to find; rare; seldom;
rarely
14. ts'2 to quit, resign, i.e., k'uĩ
ts'2 kung 'he resigns or quits
his job'; phrase; words; termino-
logy, AN kòh
15. tó-pòk to gamble; gambling; to wage
16. p' iũ whoring; to visit prostitute;
syn: kaaú saam kaaú sei (colloq)
17. ch'ui to blow; to smoke opium; addicted
to opium; to play wind instrument;
i.e., k'uĩ shík a-p'ín in 'he
smokes opium'
18. yān-pán personality; character (person);
disposition; AN kòh
19. hò to like; love; be fond of; to
indulge; i.e., k'uĩ hò yām tsaú
'he loves to drink'; a.f., shì-hò
(See 12.7)

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

20. kaaú-saam kaaú sei to fool around; to profligate,
(See Les 16.16)
21. pat-chung disloyal; infidelity; pat 'not;
dis-; isn't'; syn: m

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

365

搖 iū: to shake;
move; agitate
搖船 iū shuān: to row
a boat
搖動 iū-tūng: to
shake; oscillate
搖擺 iū-paai: swagger-
ing
招搖 chiu-iū: trouble
making; show off

999

涉 ship: to concern;
to wade.
干涉 kon-ship: to
meddle; to inter-
fere; to im-
plicate.
交涉 kau-ship: to
negotiate with.

225

複 fuk: double; to
repeat
複雜 fuk-tsap: com-
plicate
重複 ch'ung-fuk: to
duplicate;
double

搖 涉 複

搖 涉 複

560

騙 p'lin: to cheat;
to swindle; to
defraud.
受騙 shaŋ p'lin: to be
cheated.
騙局 p'lin kûk: plan for
swindle; swindle
set-up

1082

貸 t'ai: lend (on in-
terest).
借貸 tsò-t'ai: to lend
money.

騙 貸

騙 貸

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1266

焦 tsiu: scorched;
dried up;
anxious.
焦點 tsiu-tim: focus.
焦慮 tsiu-lui: anxious;
worrying thought.

1153

丢 tiu: to throw away;
to cast down;
to lose.
丢開 tiu hoi: to put
aside; not to
mention.
丢去 tiu hui: to throw
away.
丢棄 tiu hei: to reject;
to throw away.

708

磨 mōh: to grind; to
sharpen; to
rub; to polish.
磨刀 mōh to: to grind a
knife.
磨利 mōh-lef: to sharpen.
磨練 mōh-lin: to work at;
to learn by ex-
perience; to
discipline.
磨房 mōh-fōng: a mill.

焦

丢

磨

焦

丢

磨

磨

1023

純 shūn: sincere; pure;
unmixed; uni-
form.
純熟 shūn-shūk: tame.
純正 shūn-ching: up-
right.

1437

蝗 wōng: locust.
蝗虫 wōng-ch'ūng: com-
mon locust.

純

蝗

純

蝗

純

蝗

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

謝 Pan 向國防部 shan 請一個職位，美
國政府派聯-Pong 偵探伍保文第處一調查其工作歷史，首
先為老謝之舊僱主朱榮貴處一查步問。

朱榮貴初時以為伍保文因講明調查後，移民老
案而朱來放心照實對答。

根據所講，謝 Pan 之工人作品非常好，滿意，醉想
做事，認真，博巨，同對為轉合美國美東，亦無所
做酒與行為。

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

揺	Character Number 365		Radical Number 64	
	Stroke Number 13		扌, 手	
	一	扌	扌	扌
涉	Character Number 999		Radical Number 85	
	Stroke Number 10		氵, 水	
	、	、	、	、
複	Character Number 225		Radical Number 145	
	Stroke Number 14		礻, 衣	
	、	礻	礻	礻
騙	Character Number 860		Radical Number 187	
	Stroke Number 19		馬	
	𠂇	𠂇	馬	馬
貸	Character Number 1082		Radical Number 154	
	Stroke Number 12		貝	
	ノ	ノ	代	代

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng: Siú-Tsé, ts'ing-mân Luí T'in-Ts'í Sin-Shaang hái shuê mà?
- Secretary: Ôh! Neĩ hái m-hái ching-wâ ta tîn-wâ* lai kè Luên-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kôh wai* Ng Pó-Mân Sin-Shaang à?
- N: Hó wâ, Luí Sin-Shaang yeùk ngôh hái ni kôh shí-hâu lai kìn k'uĩ. K'uĩ hái shuê mà?
- Sec: M-koi neĩ táng yat-chân. Táng ngôh t'ung-chi k'uĩ.
- N: Luí Sin-Shaang.
- Luí: Ts'ing ts'ôh, ts'ing ts'ôh. Ng Sin-Shaang.
- N: Yan-wai yau yat-wai* Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang seúng shan-ts'ing yat-fân ching-foó kung, ngôh-teĩ seúng t'iu-ch'á yat-há k'uĩ kè pool-kíng. Ngôh hei-mông neĩ năng-kaù toh-toh pong-mông.
- L: Tong-in* la, tong-in* la! Tsê Ban hái ngôh yat-kôh ló p'ang-yau kè tsai. K'uĩ hó-ts'z ngôh tsz-keĩ kè tsz-chât yat-yeung.
- N: Neĩ tui-ue k'uĩ kè ka-t'ing waân-kíng ts'ing-ch'ôh mà?
- L: Ngôh shâp-fan ts'ing-ch'ôh k'uĩ kè ka-t'ing waân-kíng. K'uĩ ti ka-yân kôh-kôh to hái "on-fân shaú-keĩ".
- N: Neĩ shúk Tsê Ban ti p'ang-yau mà?
- L: Ngôh koó ngôh kè taaí-tsai t'ung tai-i-tsai hó shúk k'uĩ ti p'ang-yau.
- N: Neĩ chi-tò k'uĩ yau mat m-hó kè tsaáp-kwaân, t'ung m-hó kè shí-hò mà?

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- L: K'uĩ mǝ mat m-hǝ kǝ tsaâp-kwaân, keĩ haan-kĩm; i-ch'ê háng tsô kung. Sui-ĩn k'uĩ ch'ut lai tsô kung mǝ keĩ noi, waâk-chê yĩk ch'uě-chǝh keĩ-kǝh sin hai ngân-hǝng* lǝh.
- N: Uě-kwǝh neĩ yaũ yat-kĩn hǝ chũng-iũ kǝ kung-tsǝk, neĩ ooĩ m-ooĩ sùn-laaĩ k'uĩ huĩ tsô ả?
- L: Ngǝh tui k'uĩ hǝ yaũ sùn-sam. Ngǝh i-wai ngǝh ooĩ sùn-laaĩ k'uĩ huĩ tsô.
- N: Ngǝh chũng seúng t'ũng neĩ kǝ kung-tsǝ k'ing yat-hǎ kwaan-ue Tsê Ban ti p'ǎng-yaũ; tak mã?
- L: Tak la. Neĩ hǝh-ĩ i-ka huĩ k'uĩ tsô kung kǝ ỉn-shoh kung-sz wán k'uĩ.
- N: M-koi-saaĩ, Lui Sin-Shaang.
- L: M-shai m-koi, Ng Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is convenient to have a checking account in the bank.
2. He started to sell insurance when he was very young.
3. It is nice to have faith but you should also have confidence in yourself.
4. If a person is not thrifty, how could he save any money.
5. Under the circumstances, you will have to abide by the law.
6. For an old person in China, to have no direct descendants is considered a sad and tragic thing.
7. If there is faith, there will be hope.
8. Those who are in the civil service are mostly U.S. citizens.
9. He thinks he can identify a genius when he sees one.
10. It rained and thundered last night. I did not go out.
11. I am not a thrifty person, but I have a savings account with the Bank of Canton in S.F. Chinatown.
12. The environment on the country side is not the same as that in the city.
13. You have to trust me, and let me do it my way.
14. She wishes to see her sons and nephews before she dies.
15. Your son is very talented, and you should be very proud of him.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1. Luī; luī fami'ly name; (literally: thunder),
i.e., Luī Sin Shaang 'Mr. Lui'
2. T'in-Ts'oī; t'in-ts'oī given name; (literally: genius;
talent); i.e., k'uī hó yaū t'in-
ts'oī, 'he is very talented'
3. yat-fân one; a share; AN for newspaper,
magazine and etc.
4. ching-foō kúng government job; civil service;
AN fân
5. hei-mông to wish, hope, expect; a.f., mông
6. tsĕ-chât direct descendants; (literally:
sons and nephews)
7. wañ-kíng environment; circumstance;
surrounding; AN kòh
8. "on-fân shaú-keí" law abiding; public obedience
9. tsaâp-kwaân habit; accustomed; conventional;
one's old way
10. haan-kîm thrifty; frugal
11. ch'uě to save, collect; ch'ǒ (colloq);
syn: ch'uě-ch'uk
12. sin a cent; money, syn: ts'in*
(transliteration of cents)
13. sùn-laaí to trust, have confidence in,
believe; syn: sùn

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| 14. | sùn-sam | belief; faith; i.e., <u>k'uí</u> <u>yaũ</u>
<u>sùn-sam</u> 'he has faith' |
| 15. | kung-tsŕ | son (your), (honorific form) |
| 16. | ín-shoh
(transliteration) | insurance; a.f., <u>pó-hím</u> |
| 17. | ch'uēn-taât | to carry a message; to pass on the
message; information; messenger |

READING MATERIAL

謝 Pan 為一忠誠
雖 然 做 工 未 久，
見 年 意 青 款
之 之 存
生 志 有
先 有 已
雷 儉 行
據 勤 銀
根 在
可 靠 時
現

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng: Ts'ing-mân Lui Wai-Lâm* Sin-Shaang hái shuê mã?
- Lui: Ngõh tsaû hái lòn. Sin-Shaang kwai sîng-ming à?
- Ng: Ngõh kiù tsô Ng Bó-Mân, hái Luên-Pong Ching-T'aâm Kûk* kê ching-t'aâm.
- L: Yâu mat chí-kaaù ne, Ng Ching-T'aâm?
- Ng: Ngõh seúng heúng neí mân yat-hă kwaan-ue Tsê Pan Sin-Shaang ni yat-kòh yân.
- L: K'ui faân-chóh mat tsui à?
- Ng: K'ui m-hai faân tsui. Pat-kwòh k'ui shan-ts'ing yat-fân t'ung kwòk-fông pei-mât yâu kwaan kê kung-tsòk. Tui-ue k'ui kê yat-ts'ai ngòh-tei seúng chi-tò ts'ing-ch'òh.
- L: Ôh! K'ui hái ngòh kê ló t'ung-hòk, ló p'ang-yau. Ngõh pò-ching k'ui hái yat-kòh hó yân.
- Ng: K'ui ni kòh yân hái tím-yeung* kà?
- L: K'ui tsô sê hó tsing-sai, hó ying-chan, tui yân hó chung-hau. K'ui hái yat-kòh hòh-k'aaù kê yân.
- Ng: Neí shuk k'ui ti p'ang-yau mã?
- L: Ngõh ch'a-m-toh shik-saaì k'ui ti p'ang-yau. Yau-k'ei-shi kòh kei kòh pei-kaaù ts'an-mât ti kê. Ngõh hòh-í wâ k'ui-tei kòh-kòh to hái "fûng kung shaú faat" kê kung-mân. K'ui-tei m-hai pat-leung fân-tsí.
- Ng: Ts'ing-mân neí tui k'ui yau mat p'ai-p'ing à?
- L: Ngõh í-wai k'ui yau shi hó waân-káng. Pat-kwòh ni ti m-hòh-í wâ hái kui kê luét tím.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng: Luī Sin-Shaang, Ngõh hó toh-tsê neĩ kè pong-mõng.

L: M̃-hó kóm wâ, Ng̃ Ching-T'aâm.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Stubbornness may be said to be his weakness.
2. I have no comment at the present moment, but I may have something to say about her later.
3. His attitude is arrogant.
4. It is necessary to reconsider his proposition.
5. He is very loyal and kind. For this reason, I am willing to vouch for him.
6. Please get everything all cleaned up. There will be an inspection today.
7. She is very thorough and serious about her work. This kind of employee is very hard to get.
8. Law abiding citizens are necessary in any society.
9. Loyalty is important to the country.
10. The undesirable elements will be liquidated.
11. It is necessary for me to think it over thoroughly before I give you any answer.
12. They are disloyal, stubborn, and undependable.
13. He is being punished for the crime he committed.
14. I guarantee that he will return everything to you in perfect condition tomorrow night.
15. Every citizen should be loyal to his country.
16. He is my closest friend, and I will stand by him.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1. faân tsuî to commit a crime; to offend (as against the law); violation of law; i.e., k'uĩ faân mat tsuî à?
2. yat-ts'ai everything; the whole of; all; i.e., yat-ts'ai kè ch'e 'all the cars'; k'uĩ kè yat-ts'ai 'everything about him; everything that is his'
3. pò-ching to guarantee, vouch; syn: taam-pó
4. tsing-sai in detail; fine; thorough; elaborate; i.e., k'uĩ tsô sê hó tsing-sai
5. ying-chan serious; conscientious
6. chung-haũ loyal and kind; integrity; true-hearted; honest; syn: chung-shât i.e., k'uĩ hó chung-haũ; k'uĩ haĩ chung-haũ kè yañ
7. hoh k'aaũ dependable; reliable; trustworthy; syn: k'aaũ-tak chuê
8. "fûng-kung shaú faât" law abiding; public obedience; i.e., k'uĩ "fûng-kung shaú faât"
9. kung-măn citizen, AN kòh
10. pat-leüng fân-tsǎ bad or undesirable elements; pat-leüng, syn: m-hó; fân-tsǎ (See Les 3.7)

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

11. p'ai-p'ing

to criticize, comment; criticism

12. waan-kang

stubborn; obstinate

13. luèt tím

bad point; weakness; shortcoming;

i.e., k'ui yaũ hó toh luèt-tím;

syn: yaĩ ch'ue*; ant: yau-tím;

hó-ch'ue

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

雷謝兩家，既然係世交，謝 Pan 與雷
 之才係亦當之忠等，威林*當然對於謝 Pan 之思想及於謝
 動亦當之忠等，威林*當然對於謝 Pan 之思想及於謝
 Pan 否盡忠等，威林*當然對於謝 Pan 之思想及於謝

雷威林在一間保險公司任職。伍保文
 依照雷天才所指示之地址，往見威林。

根據威林所講，不只謝 Pan 本人對國
 盡忠，佢所相交之朋友，亦係一樣。所以
 對於盡忠問題，佢敢保證。

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Oõ: Lõ Ngẽ, tui-ue t' iũ-ch' a Tsê Pan kê kung-tsòk, neĩ kaaú-tim meĩ à?
- Ngẽ: Kaú-shĩng loh. Pat-kwòh ngõh chũng seúng hái lĩng yat fong-mĩn ĩn-kaũ yat-hã.
- Oõ: Chiũ ĩn-tsoĩ kê ts' ĩng-yĩng, k' uĩ yaũ-mỏ mĩn-t' aĩ à?
- Ngẽ: Hỏh-ĩ wã uẽn-ts' uẽn mỏ mĩn-t' aĩ.
- Oõ: Neĩ hỏh-faũ hái haũ-t' aũ-sheũng yeũk-leũk sin lai yat-kỏh pỏ-kỏ à?
- Ng: Tong-ĩn* hỏh-ĩ la.
- Oõ: K' uĩ kê kung-tsòk haaũ-nãng tim à?
- Ngẽ: Hãng yĩng-chan, yaũ ngai-lĩk, yaũ chaak-yãm sam. Pat-kwòh yaũ-shĩ* waãn-káng ti.
- Oõ: K' uĩ "toi-yãn-tsip-mat" tim à?
- Ng: Wỏh-oĩ hỏh-ts' an, ĩ-ch' é hãng hei-shaang tsẻ-keĩ kê kam-ts' ĩn t' ũng shĩ-kaãn pong-mỏng p' aãng-yaũ.
- Oõ: K' uĩ sz-yãn kê pãn-hãng ne?
- Ngẽ: Chung-shĩng hỏh-k' aaũ. K' ản-kĩm ĩ-ch' é yaũ chỉ-heĩ. Leũng-tỏ taaĩ, yaũ mỏ pat-leũng shĩ-hỏ.
- Oõ: K' uĩ yaũ hĩng-ts' uĩ yãm leũng-pooi mả?
- Ngẽ: Chỉ-hai "fũng-ch' eũng tsỏk-hĩng", "shik-hỏh ĩ-chĩ". Ts' uẽn mỏ naaũ sẻ.
- Oõ: Uẽ-kwỏh hai kỏm, neĩ chũng tá-suẽn ĩn-kaũ pin yat fong-mĩn kê yẻ à?

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ng: Ngõh seūng in-kaù yat-hă kwaan ue k'uĩ kè shě-t'uēn oôt-tūng.
- Oõ: Kóm, ngõh hei-mông neĩ tsó yât paân t'õh ni kîn s̃z.
- Ng: Ni kòh lai-paai meĩ, ngõh hó-ĩ kaau ch'ut shue-mîn pò-kò.
- Oõ: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I will give you a written report on the matter tomorrow.
2. I finished the work according to your instructions.
3. He is courageous and kind. He will help those in distress.
4. Members will be free of charge, but non-members will have to pay five dollars each.
5. He is responsible for his conduct.
6. If you don't know how to cook this food, you should let someone else do it.
7. I don't object to drinking, but one should know when to stop.
8. I know you don't like dancing, but be considerate just for this unusual occasion.
9. On the surface, a person may be broadminded, but at times he may be very narrow minded.
10. To make friends you must be friendly and amiable.
11. It is possible that you have borrowed money from him.
12. It would be all right with me even if it's not a promise in written form.
13. The effectiveness of this drug is still uncertain, but many doctors have used it for the common cold.
14. Over 90% of the population in Chinatown is Chinese. Is that right?
15. It took me all day yesterday to straighten out the mess.
16. This is a great sacrifice on your part. Your service will be greatly appreciated.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1. kaaú-tîm to straighten out; to finish up;
to put something in order; to bring
order out of chaos; (colloq); syn:
paân-t'ôh
2. kaú shîng 90%; $\frac{9}{10}$; almost; mostly
3. hôh-faú is it possible? May it be; faú
(negative or interrogative
particle); hôh-faú (literary; it
is used in question of whether you
may or whether you can)
4. haú-t'aū-sheûng oral; verbal; orally; word of
mouth; i.e., haú-t'aū-sheûng kè
pò-kò, 'oral report'; ant: shue-
mîn pò-kò, 'written report'
5. haaû-năng efficient; effective; proficient;
(yaũ..-haaû-năng) efficiency; capability; i.e., k'uĩ
kè kung-tsòk haaû-năng hỏ ko 'he
is very efficient in his works';
k'uĩ hỏ yaũ haaû-năng, 'he is very
efficient'
6. ngai-lîk perseverance; grit; sustained;
(yaũ...ngai-lîk) i.e., k'uĩ tsô sê yaũ ngai-lîk
'he works with perseverance'

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

7. wōh-oī hōh-ts'an friendly; amiable; affable congenial and lovable; wōh-oī, syn: hōh-ts'an
8. hei-shaang to sacrifice; sacrifice; i.e., k'ui hei-shaang k'ui kē shaang-mīng, 'he sacrificed his life'
9. sz-yān private; personal; ant: kung-kūng
10. leūng-tō taaī broadminded; magnanimous
11. pán-haāng conduct; behavior
12. "fūng-ch'eūng-tsòk-hīng" to take part in an activity (drinking, gambling, etc) merely for fun without taking it seriously
13. "shik-hōh-ī-chī" it is better to quit while you are ahead; to stop at the right time or appropriate moment.
14. paān-t'ōh finished; completed; have done; syn: kaaú-tīm
15. shue-mīn pò-kò written report; ant: haú-t'aū sheūng (See Les 19.4)
16. tsoī in, at, on, (literary); syn: haī i.e., k'ui haī (tsoī) ni-kaan Ũe-Īn Hōk-Haaū tūk shue.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

17. hōh which; how; what; why; (literary
interrogative particle) i.e.,
hōh-shī; syn: keī-shī*; hōh-yān
syn: pin-kōh
18. fuk-tsaâp miscellaneous; mixed; redundant;
confused; medley

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

關於伍保文調查謝Pan之結果，胡局長
未接到書面報告之前，請伍調查員先作一
次口頭報告。

伍保文話，他之調查工作，已九成完
妥。但想再向謝Pan在社團活動方面，研究
一下，然後交上書面報告。

照伍保文之意見，現時社會上之社團
，份子複雜，一個人行社團，如易生
不良於謝Pan與何種社團，所以查
明，必要，加上，

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Kíng-Ch'aát: Neĩ-teĩ ni shuê yaũ kíp òn faát-shaang; haĩ mà?
- Ngăn-Hōng Uēn: Mō-ts'òh. Taaĩ-yeùk* shâp-ně fan-chung ts'in
yaũ yān haĩ ni shuê tá-kíp.
- K.Ch.: Ngăn-hōng* peĩ kíp-chóh keĩ-toh ts'in* à?
- Ng.H.U.: Taaĩ-yeùk* î-ts'in man.
- K.Ch.: Keĩ-toh ts'in* cheung kè ngăn-chi à?
- Ng.H.U.: Yaũ ti nẽ-shâp man cheung kè, yaũ ti î-shâp man cheung
kè.
- K.Ch.: Neĩ-teĩ yaũ mō ngăn-chi hô-mă kè keĩ-lûk à?
- Ng.H.U.: Yaũ ti yaũ keĩ-lûk, yaũ ti mō keĩ-lûk.
- K.Ch.: Keĩ-toh kòh ts'aāk à? K'ui-teĩ yaũ mō taaĩ p'aaũ à?
- Ng.H.U.: Chí-haĩ kìn-tó yat kòh taaĩ shaú-ch'eung. Pat-kwòh
k'ui wā chūng yaũ kòh t'ūng-tóng.
- K.Ch.: K'ui haĩ mi-yě kè yān? Keĩ taaĩ* nĩn-keĩ? Keĩ ko à?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui hó-ts'ǎ haĩ paāk-yān, taaĩ-yeùk* sa-â suĩ tsóh-
yau*, chung-táng shan-ts'oi, m̄-ko m̄-ai.
- K.Ch.: K'ui cheùk mat shaam à? Yaũ mat tâk-tím mà?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui cheùk yat t'ò fooi-shik kè sai-chong, paāk sut-
shaam, mō tá t'aai, mō taaĩ mô*, taaĩ haak ngaăn-keng*.
- K.Ch.: K'ui ti t'aũ-faát ch'eūng mà? K'ui yaũ mō so à?
- Ng.H.U.: K'ui ti t'aũ-faát tsung-shik kè, fei-tak hō tuén; yaũ
se-shiú oō-so, pat-kwòh m̄-haĩ keĩ ch'eūng.
- K.Ch.: K'ui feĩ yik-waāk shaũ à?

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ng.H.U.: K'ui mā-mā* feī, k'ui yaũ sheung hā-p'ā.

K.Ch.: K'ui chũng yaũ mǒ k'eī-tá kè tâk tím à?

Ng.H.U.: K'ui kòh peī pín-pín; tsóh-pin mìn yaũ yat-lap taaī kè māk*.

K.Ch.: Chũng yaũ mat à?

Ng.H.U.: K'ui chèk yaũ-shaũ kè meī-chí yaũ yat-chêk taaī hũng-pó-shêk kaal-chí. K'ui kòh haũ ngaaũ-chuê yat-chi lui-sùng in.

K.Ch.: K'ui haãng lô tsaũ, yik-waâk ts'ǒh ch'e tsaũ à?

Ng.H.U.: K'ui haãng ch'ut moǒn-haũ chi-haũ, chuên tsóh. Yan-wai yān toh, tsaũ t'ai m-kìn k'ui lǒh.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Can you lend me a dime to buy a cigar?
2. I lost a ruby ring in the theater last night.
3. He will go to see a doctor or a specialist about that mole on the left side of his face.
4. If her nose is not flat like that, she would be very pretty.
5. When he is excited, he stutters.
6. She is quite fat, about 5' 3" in height; and has a doubled chin, brown hair and blue eyes.
7. Although he a caucasian, he likes oriental food.
8. His hair is grey and short, but his beard is black and long.
9. The identity of this thief is not know, but the police thought it may be a woman.
10. I have a gun in my pocket, and I intend to use it if necessary.
11. The police officer caught the thief but his accomplice escaped.
12. He is about your size but he wears eye-glasses.
13. I want to buy a big ruby ring as a birthday present for my wife.
14. His voice was so low that I could hardly understand what he said.
15. Officer, I would like to report a robbery.
16. He doesn't smoke cigarettes but cigars.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1. kíp òn a case of robbery; kíp syn: tà-kíp
2. ts'aâk thief; robber; bandit, AN kòh
3. p'aaù fire arms; gun; pistol; syn: ts'eung; p'aaù (literally: artillery piece) i.e., k'ui yaü p'aaù 'he has a gun' (colloq. usage); AN hám or chi
4. t'üng-tóng accomplice; members of the same party; partisan
5. shan-ts'oi stature; physique; size (body); k'ui kè shan-ts'oi hó ko, 'he is tall in stature'
6. tâk-tím characteristics; peculiarity; distinctiveness
7. fooi-shik grey color; grey; AN chúng; shik 'color'
8. oō-so beard; whisker; moustache abbr., so
9. sheung hâ-p'a double-chin, AN kòh
10. pîn-pîn flat; thin; abbr: pîn
11. mâk* mole (on the skin); nevus; AN lap
12. kaaì-chí a finger ring, AN kòh; shaú-chí 'finger'

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

13. hūng-pó-shêk ruby; (literally red precious stone); AN lap
14. luĩ-sùng-in cigar, AN haú or chi; Taaî Luĩ-Sùng 'Mexico'; Siú-Luĩ-Sùng, 'Luzon in Philippines'
15. ngaau to bite, gnaw; to hold or grip with the teeth

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

警察局接到電話，有賊匪打劫銀行，
但警察到場之時，賊匪經已逃走，祇得向
銀行職員查問經過情形。

據行員所講，賊匪祇係一人，不過，
佢話尚有一同黨，在行內，此賊帶有西裝，但
大無頸，十歲，指上紅寶石戒指一隻。

此賊講話聲音細弱，所以行內其他之
人，當時不知有此事發生，此時行員始大聲
，急步向大門外，此時行員始大聲
叫喊，然後由副行長電話報警。

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Kíng-Ch'aát: Ts'íng-mân neĩ tsó poón-tím-chung kìn m-kìn-tó yat kòh taaĩ haak ngaăn-kềng* kè yăn yaũ kòh kaan ngăn-hông* haăng ch'ut-laĩ à?
- Haăng-Yăn: Táng ngòh nâm-hă. Ôh, haĩ là, yaũ yat-kòh taaĩ haak ngaăn-kềng* kè t'ũng yat-kòh ĩm wông t'aũ-faát kè nuĩ-yăn* yat-ts'aĩ ch'ut-laĩ.
- K.Ch.: Neĩ keĩ-tak kòh kòh yăn tím yeũng* kè mà? M-koi neĩ miũ-sé k'uĩ lòk.
- H.Y.: K'uĩ ngaaũ-chuê yat-chi luĩ-sùng in, taân-haĩ mỗ tím-cheũk fòh. K'uĩ keĩ ko keĩ feĩ.
- K.Ch.: Neĩ ĩ-waĩ k'uĩ keĩ ko t'ũng keĩ ch'ũng à?
- H.Y.: K'uĩ taaĩ-yeũk* yaũ ng-ch'èk paát-kaú ts'uên ko, yat-paák-ts'at-shâp pông kòm sheũng-hâ*.
- K.Ch.: Kòh kòh nuĩ-yăn* taaĩ-yeũk* keĩ-toh suĩ à?
- H.Y.: K'uĩ yâ-ts'at-paát suĩ tsòh-yaũ*, m-haĩ keĩ haak, ĩm wông t'aũ-faát, tìn-chòh faát, yĩk taaĩ haak ngaăn-kềng*. Cheũk yat-kìn shĩ-foón kè wông taaĩ-lau, ko-ngă* haaĩ. K'uĩ kè yeũng* m-ts'òh. Pat-kwòh hó-ts'z hó òk kóm.
- K.Ch.: K'uĩ-teĩ haĩ mat-chúng yăn à?
- H.Y.: K'uĩ-teĩ haĩ sai-yăn.
- K.Ch.: K'uĩ-teĩ leũng-kòh ching-wâ tá-kip ngăn-hông*. Neĩ chi-tò k'uĩ-teĩ haĩ pin shuê tsaú-huĩ mà?
- H.Y.: Haĩ mỗh! K'uĩ-teĩ shaĩ ch'è tsaú. M-kwaai-tak k'uĩ-teĩ shaĩ ch'è shaĩ-tak kòm lōng-mōng loh.

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- K.Ch.: Neĩ keĩ-tak kòh kà ch'e haĩ mat nĩn kè, haĩ mat shik kè à?
- H.Y.: Kòh kà hó-ts'ǝ haĩ yat-kaũ-lũk-lĩng nĩn kè Fuk-Tāk ch'e. Hó-ts'ǝ haĩ haak-shik kè. Yaũ sei-tô moõn kè ch'e.
- K.Ch.: K'ui-teĩ haĩ pin-shuẽ shai-huĩ à?
- H.Y.: K'ui-teĩ haĩ ni t'iu kaai yat-chik shai-huĩ, shai-tak hó faai.
- K.Ch.: Neĩ t'ai m-t'ai-tó k'ui kè ch'e-p'aaĩ hô-shò à?
- H.Y.: Ngõh mǝ chuẽ-i. Pat-kwòh hó ts'ǝ m-haĩ Ka-Shaáng ch'e-p'aaĩ kè ngaãn-shik.
- K.Ch.: Uẽ-kwòh neĩ kĩn-tó kòh leũng-kòh yān, waāk-ché kòh kà ch'e kè shĩ-haũ; neĩ chũng yĩng-tak mã?
- H.Y.: Ngõh chũng yĩng-tak.
- K.Ch.: Ts'ing neĩ sé neĩ kè sĩng-mĩng, teĩ-chĩ t'ũng tĩn-wā* haĩ ni shuẽ; i-haũ waāk-ché iù mã-faãn neĩ.
- H.Y.: M-kán-iù, m-kán-iù.

LESSON 21

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is not news when a dog bites a man, but it is big news when man bites a dog.
2. I think I recognize that man. He is the man that robbed the bank yesterday.
3. Half an hour ago, I was still in bed.
4. Although I have a driver's license, my car is not registered as yet.
5. The automobile license of this state is approximately 5 inches long and 10 inches wide.
6. Have you ever seen a man wearing high heels?
7. He was occupied at that moment, and he didn't notice that the match was still burning.
8. I am going downtown. Which direction are you going?
9. He looks very tough, but actually he is very kind.
10. I saw her going into a beauty parlor to have a permanent.
11. If you are 6' 2" , you are the tallest among us.
12. This cigar is lighted. Whose cigar is this?
13. She dyed her hair blonde, but she is the same person we saw yesterday at the gate.
14. What is the color of your car, and where did you park it.
15. All caucasians look alike to some orientals.
16. My table is approximately 5' x 8'. What size is yours?

LESSON 21

WORD LIST

1. ĩm wōng t'aū-faăt dyed blonde hair; ĩm 'to dye; infect'; wōng 'yellow, yellowish'; t'aū-faăt 'hair (on the head)';
2. yān-chúng race (human); divisions of mankind; i.e., wōng-chúng yān, 'yellow race; Mongolian'; paāk-chúng yān 'Caucasian'; haak-chúng yān, 'Negroid'
3. tīm-cheūk fōh lighted; ignited; fōh 'fire; light; flame'
4. nǝ ch'èk paăt-kaú-ts'uèn 5' 8" or 5' 9"; ch'èk 'foot or feet'; ts'uèn 'inch'
5. tīn faăt to have a permanent hairdo;
6. ko-ngā* haaī high heels shoe; a.f., ko-chaang haaī
7. òk bad; wicked; bad; vicious; hard; tough; k'uĩ hó òk, 'he is very vicious'
8. pin-shuè which direction; where;
9. lōng-mōng rush; in a hurry; skurry; scuttle along; i.e., k'uĩ hó lōng-mōng
10. ngaān-shik color; syn: shik; AN chúng
11. ch'e-p'aaī license plate or license (vehicle)
12. shī-foón fashionable; in vogue; stylish; the latest style; syn: san-shik

LESSON 21

READING MATERIAL

當某一警察向銀行職員查問之時，另一警察向街上行人查問，希望多得線索。

其中一人，話見有一 *taaī* 黑眼 *kəng** 之
人，與一婦人，同時由銀行行出。男子高年
約五尺八寸，體重約一百七十磅，婦人年
約廿七八歲，頭上電髮染黃色，樣子不錯
，着高牙鞋。

此男女二人，由銀行行出之後，急忙
上，停在街旁之一九六零年福特汽車，飛
駛而去。

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kíng-Ch'aát: Chau Sin-Shaang, Leĩ Foo-Yān, ngōh seúng ts'íng neĩ-teĩ leūng-waĩ* t'ai yat-t'ai ni keĩ cheung seúng*.

Chau: Hó ả, táng ngōh lai t'ai-hă.

K.Ch.: K'ui-teĩ ts'ǎ m-ts'ǎ tá-kip ngān-hōng* kōh leūng-kōh yān ả?

Leĩ: Ngōh-teĩ mō laũ-i kōh kōh nuĩ-yān*. K'ui shăt-tsoĩ hai mi yě yeūng*, tsaũ hó naān shik-pít loh.

K.Ch.: Ni Cheung seúng* ts'ǎ m-ts'ǎ ta-kip ngān-hōng* kōh kōh naām-yān* ả?

L.: Yau ti ts'ǎ kōh kōh naam-yān*, pat-kwōh k'ui hó-ts'ǎ mō kōm toh so.

K.Ch.: Ts'íng neĩ t'ai yat-hă ni cheung chak-mĩn kě seúng*, ts'ǎ mã?

L.: Mō-ts'ōh loh. Ngōh keĩ-tak kōh yat-lap māk. Hai k'ui loh.

K.Ch.: Chau Sin-Shaang, neĩ i-waĩ hai mã?

Ch.: Ngōh kōk-tak hó ts'ǎ. Pat-kwōh, ngōh m-kóm taam-pó, yan-waĩ ngōh kōh chān-shī chí-hai chaaũ hă ngaān chẻ.

K.Ch.: Kōh kōh nuĩ-yān* ne, Chau Sin-Shaang?

Ch.: Ni cheung seúng* m-hai keĩ ts'ǎ kōh kōh nuĩ-yān*. Kōh kōh nuĩ-yān* lèng-ti, shaũ-ti, i-ch'ẻ kōh mĩn mō tsaũ- nap, t'iu kếng mō kōm ch'eūng.

K.Ch.: Ts'íng neĩ t'ai yat-t'ai ni cheung chak-mĩn kě, tím ả?

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ch.: Â, ni cheung chak-mîn kè, yaù keí ts'ž pòh. Tím kaaí ne?
- K.Ch.: Ts'íng neí tsoí t'aí ts'ing-ch'óh ni cheung ching-mîn kè lòh.
- L.: M̄-koi neí peí kóh kòh nuí-yān* kè chak-mîn kè seùng* táng ngòh t'aí hă.
- K.Ch.: Hó ả. Nê, ni cheung hai lòh.
- L.: T'aí-laí hó-ts'ž ngòh hai ngān-hong* kìn-kwòh k'uĩ. Ngòh keí-tak ngòh kìn-kwòh k'uĩ ni tuí ĩ-waān*.
- K.Ch.: Tím kaaí neí keí-tak ni tuí ĩ-waān* ả?
- L.: Yan-waí ngòh hai ngān-hōng* kìn-tò ni tuí ĩ-waān* kè shī-haũ, ngòh kòk-tak hó tâk-pít, shóh-ĩ keí-tak.
- K.Ch.: Uē-kwóh hai kóm, ni leũng-kòh yān waāk-ché tsaũ hai tá-kíp ngān-hōng* kè lòh.
- L.: Ngòh ĩ-waí hai lòh.
- Ch.: Ngòh to hai kóm wâ.

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

1. With that sign in front of the door, anyone will be able to recognize it.
2. You may be right, but I would still like to think it over during the weekend.
3. Although his neck is swollen, he said it doesn't hurt.
4. She wears a beautiful pair of jade ear-rings, and a jade ring on her right hand.
5. From this side, you will be able to see the front view.
6. You can hardly see the dimples on her face.
7. The side view of this building is all right; but from the front it seems to be very old and broken down.
8. Anything you buy from this store will be guaranteed for a period of one year.
9. The girl in that picture looks very familiar. She reminds me of my younger sister.
10. Please be more careful in your driving especially when the road is foggy and slippery.
11. The manager is interested in the work and behavior of all his employees.
12. The mole on your arm is getting bigger and bigger every day. I suggest you go to see a doctor.
13. There is a mark on his neck. You can't see it from the front but you will see it from the left side.

LESSON 22

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

14. I am sure I can recognize my own earring.
15. You two may go for the time being, but don't leave town this week.
16. The police thought the thief came in through the window, but I think he came through the back door.

LESSON 22

WORD LIST

1. seùng*; seùng-p'in* photograph; picture; AN fuk
2. laū-i pay attention; to be aware; to
take notice; syn: chuê-i
3. chak-mîn side view; one side of the face;
ant; chîng-mîn (See Les 22.8)
4. taam-pó to guarantee, vouch; syn: pó-chîng
(See Les 18.3)
5. chaaù hă ngaăn to glance; a glance; to take a
look; syn: t'ai hă
6. tsaú-nap a dimple, AN kôh
7. chîng-mîn front view; front view of the face;
the fore or foremost part of an
object; ant: chak-mîn (See Les 22.3)
8. ĩ-waăn* earrings; ĩ 'ear' AN tuĭ (pair);
chèk (indicating one)
9. kéng neck, AN t'iu
10. t'ai-lai it seems; it looks
11. shik-pât to identify, distinguish,
differentiate; shik 'to know,
recognize'; pât 'difference; other;
apart'
12. ĩn-ch'eūng at the scene; on the spot; syn:
tong-ch'eūng
13. hîn-ĭn apparent; obvious; to become
manifest or plain; syn: hîn-ming

LESSON 22

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 14. ch'au-ch'ut | to pick out |
| 15. mûk-kik | to witness; eyewitness |
| 16. yîng; pîn-yîng | to identify |
| 17. im-î faân* | a suspect |

LESSON 22

READING MATERIAL

警局遇有案件發生，於現場取得犯罪
人之形狀之後，即抽出有案底者之相片，
由目擊之人辨認，希望尋出嫌疑犯。

某銀行被 *kip* 之後，次日，路人周某
與銀行出 *naap* 員李夫人，被召往警局，做
此種認相工作

在好多相片之中，認出一男一女，為
可能二嫌疑犯。因為此二人形狀相似，而
且男有黑 *māk*，女 *taai* 耳環，係顯現之特
點。

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Kwaan: T'eng-măn wâ neĩ-teĩ ĩ-king chùk-tỏ leũng-kỏh tá-kíp
ngăn-hỏng* kẻ ĩm-ĩ faân*, haĩ mà?
- King Ch'aắt: Mỏ-ts'ỏh, Ngỏh-teĩ ĩ-king shám-măn-kỏh k'ui-teĩ
lỏh. Tsỏk-yât yĩk ĩ-king kỏh-t'ỏng lỏ.
- Kw.: K'ui-teĩ háng m-háng yĩng tsui ỏ?
- K.Ch.: K'ui-teĩ m-háng yĩng tsui, pat-kỏh k'ui-teĩ leũng-kỏh
yăn kẻ haủ-kung m-haĩ keĩ tui.
- Kw.: Kỏm, tím ne?
- K.Ch.: Ngỏh-teĩ yaũ ch'ung-tsuk kẻ yăn-chỉng măt-chỉng. Ngỏh
seung-sủn k'ui-teĩ naãn-t'ỏ faắt-mỏng.
- Kw.: Peĩ-kỏ yaũ-mỏ ts'ẻng pĩn-oỏ lủt-sz ỏ?
- K.Ch.: K'ui-teĩ yaũ ts'ẻng pĩn-oỏ lủt-sz. T'eng k'ui kẻ haủ-
heĩ, uẻ-kỏh p'oỏn-k'ủt haĩ yaũ tsui, k'ui-teĩ ooĩ
sheũng-sỏ.
- Kw.: Uẻ-kỏh faắt-koon p'oỏn yaũ tsui, k'ui-teĩ ooĩ ts'ỏh
keĩ-noĩ kaam ỏ?
- K.Ch.: Kỏm tsaũ hỏ naãn kỏng, taãn-haĩ yan-waĩ k'ui-teĩ leũng-
kỏh to yaũ kaũ ỏn-taĩ, hỏh-nẻng p'oỏn yaũ-k'ẻĩ t'ỏ-
yĩng, shám-chỉ chung-shan kaam-kỏm yĩk m-tĩng.
- Kw.: Ni kĩn ỏn haĩ m-haĩ shĩ kĩm-ch'aắt koon tá-leĩ ỏ?
- K.Ch.: M-haĩ, yan-waĩ tá-kíp ngăn-hỏng haĩ faãn-chỏh Luẻn-Pong
Lai, shỏh-ĩ haĩ yaũ Luẻn-Pong Kĩm-Ch'aắt Koon foỏ chàk
hủng-kỏ.

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kw.: Tīng k'ei kei-shī ch'ut t'ing à?

K.Ch.: Īn-shī tīng-chóh hā-kòh Lai-Paai-Sei hoi-shám.

Kw.: Neĩ t'ūng ngóh tò-shī yat-tīng iú tsô ching-yān lôh.

K.Ch.: Káng-hai la. Pat-kwòh ngóh ĩ-wai ni kīn òn m-shai
kei-noĩ tsaũ hóh-ĩ kaaĩ-k'uet loh.

Kw.: Ngóh ĩ-wai hoi-shám m-ooĩ hó noĩ, pat-kwóh suén-chaâk
p'ooĩ-shám uēn hóh-nāng iú hó toh shī-haũ.

K.Ch.: Mǒ-ts'òh, yaũ-k'ei-shī kóh wai* lút-sz hai ch'ut-mēng*
kè "naũ-kai* sz-yē".

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This criminal is cunning, and treacherous.
2. If the jury thinks that you are not innocent, the judge will sentence you to imprisonment.
3. This is only a preliminary hearing, and therefore there is no jury.
4. When the court is in session you don't have to say a single word. Your lawyer will do all the talking for you.
5. The government will definitely prosecute you pending the investigation of the FBI.
6. You don't have to appear in court. You can ask a lawyer to represent you.
7. If he is guilty, as charged, he will be punished according to the law.
8. The defense attorney will appeal the case, if the judge gives a life sentence.
9. You may get a three-year jail sentence if you admit your guilt.
10. She will not give any deposition unless her lawyer is consulted on the matter.
11. When the police caught him with the money and the gun, he admitted that he robbed the bank.
12. To the Orientals, law suit is always expensive and time consuming. They will go to court only as the last resort.
13. I don't like his tone of voice expecially when I know he is exaggerating too much.

LESSON 23

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. As his defense attorney, you should read his deposition very carefully and be well prepared before the hearing.
15. This is a case of bank robbery and the Federal Court will have jurisdiction to try the case.
16. In some foreign countries, you have to appeal the case to the king or the queen.
17. The prosecution rests. Now the defense will state his case.

LESSON 23

WORD LIST

1. chùk-tó to catch; seize, arrest; caught;
i.e., k'uí chùk-tó yat-chêk tseùk*,
'he caught a bird'
2. yîng tsuí to admit one's guilt; to confess;
to acknowledge in the wrong;
yîng, a.f., yîng-shik
3. haú-kung testimony (oral or written as a
deposition)
4. "naân-t'ô faât-mǒng" one can not escape the meshes
of the law
5. pîn-oô lû-t-sz attorney for the defense; counsel
of the defendant; lû-t-sz 'lawyer;
attorney in law'
6. haú-hei tone of voice; sentiment
7. p'oôn to judge, sentence; decision
(judge), a.f., p'oôn-tuèn;
p'oôn-k'uet
8. sheûng-sò to appeal (to a higher court)
9. ts'ôh kaam to be confined in jail; to be
imprisoned; imprisonment; i.e.,
k'uí ts'ôh kaam ts'ôh chòh shâp
nîn 'he has been imprisoned for
ten years'; syn: kaam-kâm

LESSON 23

WORD LIST

10. t'ò-yīng jail sentence; i.e., mò-k'eī
t'ò-yīng, 'life imprisonment';
 ant: yaũ-k'eī t'ò-yīng
11. chung-shan kaam-kām life imprisonment; a.f., mò-k'eī
t'ò-yīng (See Les 23.10)
12. Luēn-Pong Lai Federal Code (law); lai syn: lūt-
lai, AN t'iū
13. hūng-kò to accuse, sue, prosecute
 (before a court)
14. ch'ut-t'ing to appear in court
15. kwòh-t'ōng preliminary hearing a.f., ch'oh
shām
16. hoi-shām court in session
17. p'ooī-shām uēn juror or jury, AN kòh
18. naú-kai* sz-yē a cunning person; a trickster
 (colloq); sz-yē (formerly a
 Yamen secretary)

LESSON 23

READING MATERIAL

打 kip 銀行之嫌疑犯，已被警察捕獲
可知為非作惡者，到底難逃法 mǒng · 捕
獲之後，即將其人打指模，影相，並將其
人扣留。

在法庭過堂之日，嫌疑犯不肯承認為
kip 匪，所以須由檢察官提出起訴，由法
官定期開審，政府為原告，嫌疑犯為被告
· 被告人需請律師辯護，俗稱為「打官司」。
此屬 ying 事，與民事案不同，如打輸則
被判坐監，但被告仍可提出上訴，直至大
理院為止。

打 kip 銀行，在美國係犯聯 Pong 法律
要在合眾國法庭審訊。

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Huì: Sin-Shaang, ngōh seúng pò òn. Ngōh kòh tsaí m-kín-chóh.

King-Ch'aát: K'uĩ kiù tsô mat mēng*? Kei-shī* m-kín-chóh à?

H.: K'uĩ kiù tsô Chaan-Nei Huì. Tsòk-Maăn lûk-tím k'uĩ shík-uēn faân ch'ut kaai tò i-ka chûng meī faan-laí.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ kam-nîn kei suí à? K'uĩ yaũ kei ko kei taaí à?

H.: Chaan-Nei kam-nîn shâp-yat suí, taaí-yeùk* sei-ch'êk pòon kòm sheûng-hâ*. T'aí-ch'ũng paát-shâp pōng tsóh-yaũ*.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ yaũ mat yûng-î yîng kè tâk tím mà?

H.: K'uĩ fei-kwong t'aũ, yaũ se-shiú ká shaaí-ngā. Ngaăn-meī hó ts'o, hó nûng. Sheung-ngaań hó taaí. Tsui-kân k'uĩ shaaí-shēng hó haak.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ tsòk-maăn ch'ut kaai cheùk mat shaam à?

H.: K'uĩ cheùk tuén tsaũ sê-p'ot sut, fooi-haak shik yûng* sai-chong ch'eũng foò. Hûng-shik kè chaák-kat.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ cheùk kòh tuí haaí haí mat shik kè à?

H.: K'uĩ cheùk tuí sham wōng-shik kè tuén pēng p'ei-haaí. Kòh tuí haaí haí san kè.

K.Ch.: Neí kei-tak k'uĩ cheùk mat mât mà?

H.: Ngōh mǝ chuê-î. Pat-kwòh k'uĩ ti mât toh-shò haí paāk-shik, tseûng-kan t'aũ kè.

K.Ch.: K'uĩ tsòk-maăn ch'ut moôn-haú kè shī-haũ, k'uĩ wâ huí pin-tô à?

H.: Ngōh kè nui-yān* wâ, k'uĩ huí ch'aaí taan-ch'e. Taân-haí k'uĩ ká taan-ch'e yaũ haí ch'e-fōng*.

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

K.Ch.: Pin ti yān hai k'ui chi hó kè p'aāng-yaū à?

H.: Ngõh-tei kaāk-lei kòh kei kòh sai-lǝ-koh t'ūng k'ui chi hó. Pat-kwòh k'ui-tei tsôk-maān mǝ kìn-kwòh k'ui.

LESSON 24

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This pair of socks belong to my roommate Mr. Leong.
2. Today is a beautiful day to go out to the suburbs for a bicycle ride.
3. I like this style of suits, but I don't like this material.
4. The machine has many special features and our expert will explain them to you.
5. The buck teeth can be corrected when you are young.
6. The sport shirt is made of wool but I will sell it to you at a reduced price.
7. He wears an old wool suit of blue and black stripes.
8. I hope I will get some tan from the sunshine during the vacation.
9. There are two kinds of socks: one is long and the other is short.
10. Many women beautify their eyebrows with cosmetic pencils.
11. Please write down your height and your weight on the other side of this form.
12. His eyebrows are thick and heavy, and he looks very tough.
13. My overcoat is made of woolen material and it is quite comfortable during the autumn season.
14. A meeting will be held at 4:00 p.m. in the auditorium. All the new students are urged to attend.
15. Today she isn't wearing any stockings. She is wearing loafers instead of high heels.
16. Although he stayed on the beach the whole day, he didn't get tanned.

LESSON 24

WORD LIST

1. pò òn to report a case
2. shaaì-ngã buck-teeth, AN foò or p'aaì
3. ngaăn-meì eyebrows; AN t'iu
4. ts'o coarse; lacking finess or delicacy; i.e., ts'o-taaì kè shaú 'coarse ad and big hands; ts'o-haú 'obscene language
5. nūng thick; dense; strong flavor; i.e., nūng ngaăn-meì, 'thick eyebrows'; nūng ch'ã, 'strong tea'
6. shaaì-shēng hỏ haak becoming tanned (by sunshine)
7. sẏ-p'ot sut sport shirt, AN kĩn
(transliteration)
8. yūng* wool; woolen; syn: yeūng-mỏ; i.e., yūng* pỏ 'woolen cloth'
9. pềng a handle; a crank; i.e., ch'eūng pềng 'long necked; long handle'
10. mât socks; stockings; AN tuỉ
11. tseūng-kan rubber band; elastic; AN t'iu
12. ch'aaì taan-ch'e to ride bicycle; ch'aaì 'to step on'; taan-ch'e 'bicycle', AN kả
13. t'aì-ch'ũng weight (body); i.e., K'ũĩ kè t'aì-ch'ũng i-paàk pông 'he weighs 200 lbs'

LESSON 24

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 14. | i-t'ūng | child; syn: sai-man-tsaí sai-lǒ-kōh AN kōh |
| 15. | t'ō-hōk | to play truant; to run away from school; t'ō 'to flee, escape, abscond' |
| 16. | hīp-chōh | to help, to aid, to assist |
| 17. | mō-lūn uē-hōh | no matter what; nevertheless |

LESSON 24

READING MATERIAL

華童 Chaan-Nei 許，年十一歲。平日遵
守父母教訓，並無逃學。與其他兒童遊戲
，亦無鬥打之事。所以父母對佢，亦甚少
擔心。

一日，晚飯後，大約六點鐘左右，出
外玩耍。經過數小時，重未歸家。其父母
出外四處找尋，亦不見其影 tsik。單車又
留在車房。

但無論如何，最好辦法，往警局報案
，請求協助。警局有此種職責，當然盡力
幫忙。

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

King Ch'aat: Huí Sin-Shaang, Chaa-Neĩ* toh-shò t'ung pin ti
yān loi-wōng à?

Huí: Chuĩ-chóh tsóh-lūn yaũ-leĩ kóh keĩ kóh sai-lǒ-koh chi ngoĩ,
chūng yaũ k'ui saam-keĩ-kóh sham-kaau kè t'ung-hók.

K.Ch.: Neĩ yaũ-mǒ mǎn-kwóh k'ui-teĩ à?

H.: Ngóh mǎn-kwóh k'ui-teĩ lóh. Pat-kwóh k'ui-teĩ tsók-
mǎn to mǒ kǐn-kwóh k'ui.

K.Ch.: Neĩ huĩ-kwóh neĩ ti ts'an-ts'ik p'aang-yaũ shuè wǎn-kwóh
k'ui meĩ à?

H.: Shóh-yaũ ts'an-ts'ik ngóh to mǎn-kwóh. Peĩ-kaaũ seung-
shúk kè p'aang-yaũ shuè ngóh yík huĩ-kwóh; m-haĩ keĩ
seung-shúk kè p'aang-yaũ ngóh yík mǎn-kwóh.

K.Ch.: Ngóh hóh-ĩ tsik-hak t'ung neĩ tá tǐng-wǎ* huĩ poón-faũ
kók i-uên* t'iu-ch'ǎ yat-hǎ, t'ai-hǎ yaũ-mǒ sai-lǒ-koh
ĩ-ngoĩ kè sǎ-kín faat-shaang.

H.: Kóm tsaũ m-koi-saai lóh. Pat-kwóh, Sin-Shaang, neĩ ĩ-
waĩ ooĩ m-ooĩ haĩ póng-p'iu à?

K.Ch.: Neĩ yaũ-mǒ shaũ-yǎn à?

H.: Ngóh m-ooĩ yaũ shaũ-yǎn. Ngóh "toĩ-yǎn tsíp-mát" to hó
kung-tô, mǒ tak-tsuĩ p'aang-yaũ.

K.Ch.: Neĩ yaũ-mǒ shau-tò húng-haak sùn heung neĩ laâk-sók à?

H.: Ngóh mǒ shau-tò húng-haak sùn.

K.Ch.: Uē-kwóh haĩ póng-p'iu, k'ui-teĩ ooĩ t'ung neĩ tsíp-
t'aũ, heung neĩ laâk-sók.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H.: Kóm, tím paân à?

K.Ch.: Uē-kwóh k'uĩ-teî t'ūng neĩ tsip-t'aũ, neĩ iũ ch'it paân-faât foo-in k'uĩ-teî. Tsik-hak t'ung-chi ngōh-teî.
Ts'in-k'eî chàn-tīng.

H.: Ngōh kè tsai ooĩ m-ooĩ yaũ ngai-him à?

K.Ch.: Ngōh-teî yat-tīng tsūn-līk t'ūng neĩ ch'it faât. Neĩ faan-huĩ yau-sik yat-hă la. Uē-kwóh yaũ mat siu-sik, ts'ing neĩ tsik-hak t'ung-chi ngōh-teî.

H.: M̄-koi-saai, m̄-koi-saai.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He never did things negligently. He has been an able assistant to me.
2. Please be calm and I am sure we can solve this problem.
3. You must be fair to him as well as to the others.
4. When that person contacts you by phone, you must stall him as long as possible.
5. If he gives you the money willingly, it will not be construed as blackmail.
6. She received a threatening phone call last night.
7. The teacher must be able and fair in order to gain the respect of his students.
8. I have no enemies and I don't know who would have sent such a threatening letter.
9. The neighbors are most friendly and I don't know how to thank them.
10. My son was kidnapped this morning when he was on his way home from school.
11. Even an enemy would not do such a horrible thing.
12. He investigates this matter thoroughly with one aim in mind that justice will be done in the end.
13. I was drunk last night, and I think I irritated some very good friends of yours.
14. It may not be a case of kidnapping, so be calm and don't jump to any conclusion.

LESSON 25

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The kidnapper demands one million dollars for the safe return of my daughter.
16. I think she is stalling us. Why don't we just tell her off.

LESSON 25

WORD LIST

1. tsóh-lūn yaû-leĩ neighbor; neighboring;
neighborhood; a.f., lūn-leĩ
2. sham-kaau intimate friendship; syn: chi-keĩ
p'aang-yaũ (See Les 15.1)
3. t'iū-ch'ā to investigate, examine
4. póng-p'iu* kidnap; to kidnap; i.e., k'ui peĩ
ts'aak póng-p'iu, 'he was kid-
napped by bandits'
5. shaū-yān an enemy; a rival; adversary; AN
kòh
6. kung-tô fair; just; impartial; justice
7. tak-tsuĩ to offend, bother, annoy, displease,
affront; i.e., k'ui tak-tsuĩ neĩ
'he offended you'
8. húng-haak to threaten, intimidate; i.e.,
húng-haak sùn 'threatening letter';
k'ui húng-haak ngõh 'he intimidates
me'
9. tsip-t'au to contact; contact; to meet i.e.,
ngõh t'ung k'ui tsip-t'au 'I
contact him or I make contact
with him'
10. laak-sòk to extort, black-mail; extortion;
blackmail

LESSON 25

WORD LIST

11. foo-in

making excuse; to stall; without making due inquiry; negligence; i.e., k'ui-tei tsô sê hó foo-in, they do things negligently' k'ui foo-in nei 'he procrastinates to fool you'

12. ts'in-k'eí

to implore urgently; must; by all means; (literally: a thousand prayers) i.e., nei shai ch'e ts'in-k'eí siú-sam, 'I urgently implore you to drive carefully'

13. chàn-tîng

calm; steady; nonchalance; unperturbed; i.e., k'ui hó chàn-tîng 'he is very calm'

LESSON 25

READING MATERIAL

許某到警局報案，警員除取得其子之年歲，樣子，皮色，髮色，衣服，以及有無特點之外，再提出種種問題，一一訊問，以便研究其子何以失 *tsung*。

警局問完之後，即分別打電話到急濟醫院，及其他市內各醫院，查問有無收留與失 *-tsung* 者相似之人。

警局最擔心者為被 *-póng* 票，所以關於此方面，對事主特別指示，如接到恐 *haâk* *laâk* 索電話或信件，如何應付。

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Lăm: Ngõh ching-wâ yaū T'ōng-Shaan lai, tui wā-Faū kè ts'ing-yīng m-shūk, seung heung neī ts'ing kaaū, ts'ing kaaū; tak mã?
- Yeūng: M-hó-haāk-heī. Taaī-ka ts'ui-pīn* k'ing-hă, kaaū-oôn hă chi-shik.
- L.: Pin keī kòh shě-t'uēn suēn-tsô tsui chūng-iū kè à?
- Y.: Chung-wā Tsúng Ooi-Koón, Chung-wā Tsúng Sheung-Ooi*, T'ūng-Uēn-Ooi* hoh-ī suēn-tak tsui chūng-iū kè lòh.
- L.: Chung-wā Tsúng Ooi-Koón hai mat tsó-chik à?
- Y.: K'ui hoh-ī wā hai wā-K'iu tsz-keī tsui ko kè kei-kwaan. Hai yaū ts'at taaī ooi-koón luēn-hôp shing kè. Foô-chaāk yaū-kwaan wā-K'iu shě-ooi* kè fuk-leī, suen-ch'uēn, táng táng.
- L.: Ni ts'at taaī ooi-koón hai mat tsó-chik à?
- Y.: Ni ts'at taaī ooi-koón hai yap, uēn kè tsó-chik. K'ui-teī tsz-keī t'ūng yap waāk t'ūng uēn kè wā-K'iu tsó-chik kè.
- L.: Chung-wā Tsúng Sheung-Ooi* ne?
- Y.: Ni kòh sheung-ooi* t'ūng sai-yān kè yat yeūng, hai sheung-yān kè tsó-chik; ī faāt-chín wā-Faū sheung-īp wai chue-iū mūk-tik.
- L.: T'ūng-Uēn-Ooi* yaū tím à?
- Y.: T'ūng-Uēn-Ooi* hai Mei-Kwòk kung-mān kè tsó-chik. K'ui-teī to hai wā-yui, yaū t'ó-shaang t'ūng Mei-tsík Chung-

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwòk-Yān. Pat-kwòh yîk yaũ saam-kei kòh sai-yān mīng-uê ooî-uēn.

L.: K'ui-tei kè tsung-chí hai mat à?

Y.: K'ui-tei í wai-oô Mei-tsîk Chung-Kwòk-Yān kè k'uēn-lei wai tsung-chí.

L.: Chûng yaũ-mǎ k'eí-t'a kè chûng-iù shě-t'uēn à?

Y.: Tong-in yaũ la. Wā-Faũ chûng yaũ hó toh sîng-shî kung-shóh, yam-ngòk shě t'ûng k'eí-t'a kè fûk-mô t'uēn-t'ai.

LESSON 26

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I'd like to know if you belong to any family associations.
2. Since you are an American citizen, you are entitled to certain rights and privileges which aliens do not have.
3. You should do your best to protect your rights and privileges.
4. The policy making body of this organization is the executive committee.
5. Since you are not of Chinese origin, you can only be an honorary member of the Association.
6. This is our main objective, and I want you to keep it in mind at all times.
7. The Kwantung Province is divided into a number of districts.
8. All citizens must help the authority to promote community welfare.
9. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce deals with all the affairs of merchants in Chinatown.
10. This is an important mission, and I wish you good luck.
11. I came from China when I was ten years old.
12. Mr. Wong is a leader in Chinatown. He is the chairman of the association.
13. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is responsible for the celebration of the Chinese New Year in San Francisco.
14. A dance will be held in the auditorium of this building.
15. We should combine our efforts to the tasks that lie ahead.
16. If you don't pay your dues on time, you will lose some rights and privileges in the club.

LESSON 26

WORD LIST

1. T'ōng Shaan China, a.f., Chung-Kwòk, AN kòh
2. suèn-tsô to consider, assume; to be;
3. Chung-wā Tsúng Ooi-Koón Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association; The Six Co., AN kòh
4. Chung-wā Tsúng
 Sheung-Ooi* Chinese Chamber of Commerce,
 AN kòh
5. T'ūng-Uēn Ooi* Chinese American Citizen
Alliance, AN kòh
6. luēn-hôp to unite, amalgamate, combine;
joint; combination
7. yap; uēn district; county AN kòh
8. chuē-iù mûk-tik the main objective; the most
important purpose; chuē-iù 'main;
utmost; paramount', mûk-tik
'objective; purpose; goal; aim'
9. wā-Yui Chinese descendant; of Chinese
origin
10. mīng-uê ooi-uēn honorary member; mīng-uê 'honor;
honorable; reputé' i.e., k'uī hó
yaū mīng-uê 'he has a very good
reputation'
11. tsung-chí purpose; policy, the leading idea,
AN kòh

LESSON 26

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 12. waī-oô | to protect, safeguard, uphold, defend; syn: <u>pô-oô</u> or <u>pô-waī</u> |
| 13. k'uēn-leī | rights and privileges |
| 14. sîng-shî kung-shôn | family association, AN <u>kaan</u> |
| 15. kaau-oôn | <u>kaau-oôn chi-shik</u> 'to exchange knowledge' |
| 16. fuk-leī | welfare |
| 17. ĭ...waī | to think, consider; use...as, to consider...as; (literary) in this meaning <u>ĭ</u> is seldom used alone but usually combined with waī; i.e., <u>ĭ kwòk sê waī tsui chung-iù</u> , 'to consider affairs of state as the most important' |
| 18. t'ô-shaang | native born, AN <u>kôh</u> , syn: <u>t'ô-chuê</u> |
| 19. kuen foón | to contribute money; to take up collection of money i.e., <u>k'uĩ kuen foón peĩ i-uên</u> 'he contributes money to the hospital' |

LESSON 26

READING MATERIAL

華 K'iu 社團，以中華會館為最高機關
其組織單位係 yap 縣團體，又有姓氏團
體，堂號等。

組織團體之最初目的，為聯 1òk 感情。
大家幫助，由會員捐款做費用。

大 Faû 有一中華總商會，同西人嘅商會
一樣。佢嘅任務係發展華埠商業。最近幾
年，佢地舉辦陰曆新年慶會，有選舉華 Faû
女 wóng，遊街等等。

